DAILY REPORT

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CHARGE OF USSR AGENTS AT UK PEACE CAMP 'TOO MUCH'

LD222055 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Milan Suchanek commentary]

[Text] The British defense weekly JANE'S report has alleged that the women's peace camp outside the missile base at Greenham Common has been infiltrated by Soviet agents. We have this short note by Radio Prague's Milan Suchanek:

For starters, it's a canard; for seconds, it has political overtones which shouldn't be ignored. The whole affair was very quickly used by the Voice of America to put it to the world that all is not well with the Greenham Common women, that they may have been infiltrated by up to six Soviet agents, as JANE'S put it. Maybe the author of this report, whom VOA identifies as a Pentagon aide, personally keeps count of them all, which smacks of another James Bond sequel.

But anyway, let's look at the whole affair from another angle. JANE'S report published its allegations at a time when the world has heard and appreciated the new Soviet proposals for the gradual liquidation of nuclear weapons. They were heartily welcomed also by the Greenham Common women, who reject the government policy of agreement with the deployment of first-strike weapons on British soil. They have become both a symbol of the world peace movement and a target of unscrupulous attacks, like last Sunday, when two women were seriously wounded by ostensibly unidentified terrorists. Thus, when neither government sanctions nor terrorist brutality succeeded in destroying the movement, in comes -- or rather flies -- a canard. Of course, the ends justify the means but, judging from the initial reactions in many parts of the world, this is simply too much.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES POLICIES OF EMIGRE PRESS

LD211430 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Commentary by editor Richard Podhorsky]

[Text] The emigre press published in the West has one common feature: It is a kind of mirror of the policy and aims of the Western world's most reactionary circles. It expresses and defends the most extreme right-wing views and propaganda on its pages -- in brief, what the most extreme right-wing tabloids of the mercenary type and the like can permit themselves to publish. Naturally, this is nothing remarkable, since both essentially have the same paymaster to whose tune they dance. And so, you encounter in emigre newspapers today the overt defense of the inhuman regime of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa; the defense of the aggressive U.S. policy in all parts of the world; admiration for the fascist Pinochet regime in Chile, the antipopular government in El Salvador, and other Latin American pro-U.S. dictatorships. They also defended in the past the murderous United States bombing of Vietnam and the "colonels' government" in Greece. These are, of course, only a few examples.

In addition, those who write for such papers and contribute to them regard throwing mud on their former homeland to be one of their main tasks. And because that mud falls short of reaching their former homeland despite all their effort, and since there is no interest in their scribbles at home, they are practicing their craft on ordinary emigres living abroad and are attempting to convince them that they did the right thing by fleeing Czechoslovakia.

At the same time, they feed them with entertaining horrors about the persecution of innocents in Czechoslovakia for various possible and impossible reasons.

This, after all, is part of the job of the willing scribblers and publishers of the emigre press. However, tiny items contradicting their line intrude into their outpourings from time to time. Thus, they have, for instance, said several times lately that no one who fled Czechoslovakia in the recent past could give the West European authorities solid proof of having been persecuted at home in any way or that any wrong had been done to him. Some emigre tabloids have even admitted that when interviewed by the relevant authorities in the West, these people shamelessly invent things and, to quote literally: Tell tales about their persecution in Czechoslovakia.

Simultaneously with this admission, the emigre press continues its description of the horrors, and lack of freedom in our republic. It follows from this that all these poor persecuted citizens stay at home and silently suffer under Communist oppression while only those flee to the West who, although nothing is happening to them at home, are suffering from a restlessness to see the world or from the uncontrollable desire to get beaten in the street on some pretext by the local police or to wait in refugee camps for handouts. Or there is an explanation here that the emigre scribblers are somewhat illogically pulling rabbits from a hat or pulling their readers' leg.

What are the reasons why some people still flee to refugee camps, this symptomatic gateway into the capitalist world? They sometimes are led by narrow personal problems; sometimes they flee to escape deserved punishment for criminal acts; sometimes they are driven by their desire for adventure. But mostly it is the attraction of the still relatively glittering shop window of the capitalist world. For you who are aware of the real goods hidden behind the windows, these perhaps are reasons equally as incomprehensible as they are for the majority of our country's citizens.

WARNING ISSUED ON DANGERS OF DRUG ADDICTION

AU210817 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 Jan 86 p 4

[CTK report: "With Prevention Against Toxicomania"]

[Text] (CTK) -- Despite the fact that nonalcoholic toxicomania in Czechoslovakia does not constitute a problem as serious as in the majority of Western countries, it is the subject of the appropriate agencies' interest. The misuse of toxic substances by some individuals leads to dependence that has a serious impact on themselves, their surroundings, and the entire society. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a broad system of prevention, including health-care facilities, national committees, social organizations, the family, and other educational and enlightenment institutions and agencies involved in criminal proceedings. That would create prerequisites for the eradication of this sociopathological phenomenon. In many cases the behavior of drug addicts is not in harmony with the law, and therefore they are punished as well as being ordered to undergo a preventive antitoxicomania treatment. This, however, is very difficult, because dependence on drugs is, as a rule, greater than on alcohol, and it affects the human organism much faster and more markedly. In addition, the drug addicts' attitude toward treatment is usually completely negative and the methods of treatment are essentially limited to psychotherapy. Thus it shows that the best thing to do is to prevent toxicomania rather than treat the results.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

Qaddumi Interview

LD212118 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Station interview with Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member, date and place not given -- in Arabic with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] During his visit to Czechoslovakia this week, Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of its political department, granted an interview to Radio Prague. Qaddumi explained the reasons for his current tour of the socialist states and the PLO's view on the settlement of the Palestinian issue.

[Qaddumi] These visits to friendly socialist countries are made in view of the current developments in the Middle East. I have mainly in mind the hate campaign launched by the U.S. mass media against the PLO and its leadership. We wish to exchange opinions with our comrades on this imperialist and Zionist campaign. We also want to discuss mutual contacts and prospects for their further improvement as well as mutual coordination of our actions in the international sphere.

Let us recall the recent Israeli air raid against the PLO headquarters in Tunis which was condemned by the entire world public. This is why we consider coordination of standpoints so important.

Friendly Czechoslovakia plays a significant role in the settlement of the Middle East crisis by supporting a comprehensive solution to the problem and by upholding the just struggle of the Palestinian people in the United Nations and in other forums. Czechoslovakia is striving for a durable and just peace in the Middle East, including the implementation of our right to self-determination and of the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state.

Long ago we called for an international conference attended by the Soviet Union and all the parties involved, including the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We want this conference to be held under United Nations auspices and with respect to the pertinent resolutions. This is, in our view, the only way to a durable and just peace in the Middle East.

Seen Off by Chnoupek

LD211233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] PLO Executive Committee member Faruq Qaddumi, head of its political department, concluded his visit to Czechoslovakia today. He was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's public and political life.

Press Statement

LD212242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of its political department, today ended his visit to Czechoslovakia.

The press statement issued at the end of his visit says that he held talks with Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek about the current situation in the world and [word indistinct] development in the Middle East. They gave full support to the fight for limiting and halting armament on the earth and against its spreading to space.

The Palestinian representative highly praised all proposals and initiatives of the socialist community countries headed by the USSR, the implementation of which would significantly contribute to the improvement of the overall situation in the world.

When analyzing the current tense and dangerous situation in the Middle East, the two representatives categorically condemned the Israeli policy of aggression, expansion, cruel repressions and terrorism against the Palestinian peoples and neighboring Arab countries that is carried out with the full support of the United States. They said that it would be in the interest of the countries and the nations of the Middle East, and the whole world to convene an international conference on the middle East with equal participation of all involved parties.

The Czechoslovak side again confirmed its continuous support for the just struggle of the Arab countries and the Palestinian peoples against the aggression of Israel and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories that have been occupied by Israel since 1967. Czechoslovakia also called for the practical implementation of the inalienable rights of the peoples of Palestine, including their right to return to their homelands, sovereignty, and the foundation of their own independent state.

MORE ON CHNOUPEK MEETINGS, DISCUSSIONS IN NORWAY

Foreign Minister Meeting

AU161703 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by special correspondent J.V. Svec: "Possibilities of Raising the Level of Relations; Minister B. Chnoupek Is Paying an Official Visit to Norway"]

[Excerpt] Prague/ Oslo -- Talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the CSSR and Norway, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Svenn Stray, opened in Oslo yesterday. In an open and constructive sphere, the two ministers exchanged views on the current state of Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations and analyzed the prospects of their further advancement. They agreed that these relations are developing uniformly, without disturbing features and unencumbered by any unsolved or contentious issues. They noted that political dialogue at government and other levels is of crucial importance for the overall development of relations. They noted with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation developing between the legislative bodies of the two countries, both on a bilateral basis and in the Interparliamentary Union. They described the holding of regular consultations between the two ministries of foreign affairs as useful and advocated their continuation.

They also assessed the sphere of economic relations, for which there are favorable conditions for expansion. Minister B. Chnoupek pointed out that greater use should be made of the possibilities for industrial and technological cooperation and for cooperation in these markets. The two ministers also agreed that, regardless of the differences in their social systems, the two countries should continue to promote East-West dialogue and the strengthening of the all-European process of detente.

They unequivocally described the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan as the most important recent event, which helped to clarify the two sides' positions. They stressed that the results of the meeting could positively influence the development of political dialogue, help improve the political atmosphere in current international relations, and reduce the danger of a nuclear war breaking out. Minister Chnoupek stressed that now it is important that the two sides translate the established possibilities into practical action. He emphasized the policy of "good examples" pursued by the USSR, such as the proposal for a 50 percent cut in nuclear weapons capable of hitting the territory of the other side, the conclusion of an interim agreement on intermediate-range missiles, the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, and the readiness to accept a number of control measures, including international on-site inspection, and so forth.

Minister Chnoupek at the same time drew attention to the fact that it is impossible not to express concern over some circles constantly aiming to develop space weapons in an attempt to ruin the existing strategic parity and gain military supremacy. Questions concerning the reduction of the number of nuclear weapons in Europe, the setting up of nuclear-free zones on the continent, and some other problems in the area of disarmament were also subjects of the talk.

The two ministers also exchanged views on the further continuation and intensification of the process of detente, building confidence, and developing international cooperation in connection with the current Stockholm conference and the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe. They also discussed questions concerning a peaceful settlement of flashpoints of tension and conflicts in the world.

Foreign minister S. Stray gave a dinner in honor of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, at which both statesmen proposed toasts. In his toast, Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, voiced appreciation for the joint assessment of M. Gorbachev's meeting with R. Reagan in Geneva as the most important event of last year. He said that its results go beyond the Soviet-American framework and have a global, positive influence. The jointly held position that a nuclear war is inadmissible and that the two sides will refrain from efforts to gain military supremacy must be regarded as being of the greatest importance.

He said that although the meeting did not culminate in the signing of any major agreements, it does represent an impetus and mandate to achieve such a goal. He went on to say that, together with our allies, we regard this cooperation as the beginning of a useful dialogue. The important thing is to have the two sides translate these possibilities into practical action. This action must be specific and must be taken, above all, in the area of disarmament, especially in the area of a radical reduction of the nuclear arsenals, provided that the militarization of space is prevented. He also stressed that we support proposals for the formation of nuclear-free zones in individual regions and that we greatly esteem the activity of the Norwegian public aimed at establishing such a zone in the north of Europe and support the formation of a corridor free from nuclear weapons in central Europe.

He also voiced appreciation for the development of mutual relations so far and said that he is pleased that our relations are not burdened by any problems. As we agreed in our frank and constructive talks, there exist good prerequisites for strengthening them and qualitatively raising their le l.

What matters in the first place is a further intensification of political dialogue, through which we can jointly contribute to living up in specific ways to the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act. Great possibilities also exist in the area of economic relations, he stressed. He said that we ought to strive to diversify trade exchange by including in it various as yet untraditional products, and to promote modern forms of cooperation, mainly economic and industrial cooperation. Nothing is standing in the way of expanding cultural cooperation in the entire spectrum of its immense wealth, he stressed. He voiced the conviction that economic, commercial, as well as cultural and other contacts will register a new upswing and will become richer.

In his toast, Norwegian Foreign Minister S. Stray expressed the conviction that this visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek to Norway demonstrates that relations between the two countries have developed and grown in strength since the last visit to Norway by the CSSR foreign minister in 1979. He went on to voice satisfaction with the outcome of the summit meeting between R. Reagan and M. Gorbachev and called the meeting a signal of a positive development of relations between the great powers. He also said that in order to overcome conflicts and improve East-West relations, everyone, small and medium-sized countries alike, must contribute to maintaining the developments generated by the meeting. Dialogue and cooperation can contribute to the creation of mutual trust. He said that, proceeding from these principles, Norway places great emphasis on the utilization of existing possibilities for building up relations with the CSSR in all areas in which conditions exist for it. He drew attention to the possibilities of economic and trade relations and those in the cultural and other sectors.

Meets King, Other Officials

AU172111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Oslo dispatch by special RUDE PRAVO correspondent Jan Kovarik: "CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Received by King of Norway"]

[Text] Oslo -- In the Royal Palace in Oslo, Olaf V, King of Norway, received on Wednesday [15 January] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Norway. On this occasion, Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed greetings to the king from CSSR President Gustav Husak, which the Norwegian representative reciprocated.

The Czechoslovak minister informed the king about his talks with S. Stray, Norwegian minister of foreign affairs, and on our country's standpoints on the present international situation. At the same time he recalled the initiatives of the CSSR and other socialist countries regarding the restoration of trust among states with different social systems and disarmament.

Olaf V voiced appreciation for the development of Norwegian-Czechoslovak relations and expressed satisfaction with the results of the current talks between the two ministers. He spoke in favor of an even more intensive cooperation and its higher forms. At the same time he commended the development of collaboration in the fields of culture, education, and sports.

The same day, the Czechoslovak guest had a discussion with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Storting, the Norwegian parliament. He noted that contacts between the two countries' legislative bodies are developing well and that we are interested in their further intensification.

Relations in the fields of culture, science, and sports are also developing well. He stressed that as far as trade is concerned, possibilities exist for Norwegian firms to cooperate with us in the areas of biotechnology and electronics.

He voiced appreciation for the fact that the people of a country that awards the Nobel Peace Prize reject the building of foreign bases and the deployment of nuclear armaments on their territory and disapprove of the "star wars" program. We greatly esteem these positions of Norway and trust that no one will case doubt on these positions, which concern issues of such importance.

The same day Minister B. Chnoupek was also received by Albert Nordengen, the mayor of Oslo, who praised Oslo's cooperation with Prague. CSSR Ambassador V. Zizka was also present.

In an interview for Norwegian television, the Czechoslovak minister expressed full satisfaction with the course and results of the talks and with the fact that bilateral dialogue has been set in motion. He said that we are expecting a visit by the Norwegian head of government to the CSSR. In reviewing individual areas of bilateral relations, he stressed the search for new ways of economic cooperation and emphasized the active relations existing in culture -- last year, the two countries exchanged over 600 artists. He said that the CSSR is in favor of expanding contacts among people and mentioned that our country is visited by 18 million tourists every year and that some 10 million Czechoslovak citizens travel abroad.

Asked about the significance of Geneva, he replied that all countries should make use of the meeting as a signal for improving the international atmosphere. He recalled the conclusions of last year's tasks by the highest representatives of the Warsaw Pact states in Sofia and Prague. He deplored that the West has not yet given a positive reply to the important initiatives of the USSR and other socialist states.

PROPERTY, CURRENCY ISSUE PROBLEMS DETAILED

AU131916 [Editorial Report] Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 10 January carries on page 4 a 1,700-word interview given by Jozef Hatapka, deputy director of the Administration for Property and Currency Issues in Slovakia, to Magda Rybarova. The date and place of the interview, which is published under the title "Protection of the Interests of the State and of Citizens," are not given. In the interview, Hatapka provides information on the work of the administration, which deals with the transfer of inheritances received by Czechoslovak citizens abroad; with property owned by Czechoslovaks abroad and "nonresident aliens" in Czechoslovakia; with the remittances of pensions paid to "resident aliens"; and some other related issues.

Speaking about inheritances, Hatapka says that last year inheritances by Czechoslovak citizens abroad yielded a sum of about 20 million in foreign currency korunas, with the bulk of that money coming from the United States, Canada, the FRG, and Austria. The most important source of inheritances from among socialist countries is reportedly Hungary, "for historical reasons." Hatapka says that to ascertain whether a person who died abroad has any heirs in Czechoslovakia, the administration "has its collaborators abroad, who read the newspapers of our fellow countrymen and sound out the possibilities of inheritance by Czechoslovak citizens." He also points out that Czechoslovak citizens are obliged to report any claim to an inheritance abroad which they know about to the administration.

Speaking about inheritances, Hetapka also mentions that "complications" are sometimes caused by the reluctance of Czechoslovak citizens to transfer their entire inheritance to Czechoslovakia, something which, he says, "is a variance with foreign currency regulations" and which the administration combats with all "legal possibilities" available to it.

Moving on to real estate owned by Czechoslovak citizens abroad, Hatapka says that the administration has about 2,000 such cases on record, while the number of instances of immovables owned by nonresident aliens in Czechoslovakia exceeds 3,800. The monetary contribution of real estate ownership by Czechoslovaks abroad is reportedly greatest in Hungary, where it exceeded Kcs5 million last year, followed by Romania and Austria.

Speaking about income from remittances of foreign pensions to Czechoslovakia, Hatapka then says: "Of interest for us in this respect are the United States, followed by Canada and, from among European countries, France, Belgium, and the FRG. We have recently had problems with [plan] fulfillment, because of the declining number of pensioners and because as of 1 January 1984, the Uniteds States introduced a 15 percent withholding tax on pensions remitted to its citizens living abroad. The overall income from pensions comes close to 70 million foreign currency korunas a year."

According to Hatapka, one of the administration's departments is also concerned with the "foreign currency supervision" of royalties and fees received by Czechoslovak artists abroad and of the pay of other Czechoslovaks who work abroad. The contribution of this activity reportedly represents 35 million in foreign currency korunas a year. An additional "important contribution" is said to be yielded by the transfer of savings of Czechoslovak experts who worked abroad and of returned emigres and by various payments received by Czechoslovak citizens from abroad, including gifts, damages, and alimony. Hatapka says that more than 5 million in foreign currency korunas alone are enclosed in letters sent to Czechoslovakia every year.

USSR'S LOGINOV VISITS, TALKS WITH CHNOUPEK

LD212305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov visited Prague today as a part of his short stay in Czechoslovakia.

With Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, he discussed the current state of successfully developing all-around cooperation between the two countries. They noted the full agreement of views on the chief roblems of the current situation in the world.

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSALS

AU221439 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jan 86 p 7

[Janusz Moszczenski commentary: "The Program of Hope and Opportunities"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev's program for completely liquidating nuclear strategic and medium-range weapons and chemical weapons and for reducing the conventional armed forces and armaments in Europe has at once become the top subject of the world public's interest. These comprehensive proposals specifically indicate the path along which mankind could free itself of nuclear dangers. The proposals are of historic significance for the Moscow-Washington disarmament dialogue and for various East-West negotiations, and constitute a document of hope, one that provides real opportunities for a lasting peace.

This great program for security, detente, and increased East-West trust was put forward by the USSR on the threshold of the International Peace Year proclaimed by the United Nations, and on the eve of the fourth round of the Soviet-American Geneva negotiations on space and nuclear weapons.

The fourth round of these negotiations began last Thursday in the headquarters of the Soviet mission to the United Nations in Geneva. The commentators have noted obvious differences in the statements made by the U.S. and Soviet delegations on arrival in Geneva. These commentators think that the statements indicate that Washington's stubborn clinging to the "star wars" program will continue to be the main obstacle to achieving accord. That is why they expect that the beginning of the fourth round will be rather difficult.

The USSR has once again proved its good will and readiness to find equitable solutions to the capital issues of world peace such as nonmilitarization of outer space, large reductions in nuclear arsenals, liquidation of the medium-range missiles stationed in Europe, and a ban on chemical weapons and on all nuclear tests.

However, the other side should also approach the renewed Geneva negotiations in a constructive way and give up the futile attempts to obtain military superiority. What is primarily needed is for the United States to realistically review the dangerous results of transferring the arms race into space and of continuing nuclear weapon tests. And yet this is what the U.S. program for "star wars" -- for which the United States continues underground nuclear tests -- is leading to.

The last months of 1985, and especially the Geneva meeting, brought about improvements in the international climate. Trends toward detente emerged with greater clarity, W. Jaruzelski said at his New Year meeting with diplomats in Warsaw. The bold and constructive Soviet initiatives provide the right platform on which to build the foundations of a better and safer world. Poland continues to watch with attention and to energetically support all beneficial trends because it has well-known historical and contemporary reasons for doing so, W. Jaruzelski stressed. All this makes our country a natural ally of every realistic trend aimed at promoting detente and consolidating international security.

The most recent Soviet program for disarmament by the year 2000, a program of hope and great opportunities for the world, is to us a clear expression of such a trend.

AMBASSADOR REAFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

LD221515 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1245 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Talk by Wlodzimierz Sawczuk, Polish envoy to Libya; date and place not given; Sawczuk in Polish with sentence by sentence translation into Arabic -- recorded]

[Text] The aggressive actions of the United States against revolutionary Libya reaffirm a universally known fact that a policy of intimidation and terror with regard to states and peoples that reject U.S. domination is to be found behind the facade of declarations about combatting international terrorism. The recent events at the Rome and Vienna airports served as a pretext to place the responsibility for these events on Libya, without regard to the fact that the Libyan Jamahiriyah has repeatedly emphasized that it had nothing in common with these or other terrorist acts. Currently, the matters are not confined merely to threats against, or blackmail of the Jamahiriyah. The U.S. Administration has undertaken practical steps which bear witness to the intention of carrying out an open armed aggression against a sovereign and peaceful country, which Libya is. President Reagan has announced new sanctions which, in practice, ban any and all economic or trade contact between the United States and Libya. The intention here is to undermine Libya's economy financially even more.

The United States has arrogated to itself a right to perform the function of the world's gendarme so as to be able to punish -- as it sees fit -- the nations which do not wish to model their present or future existence according to the U.S. scenario.

It must be clearly emphasized that it is not the Arab states which pursue an independent policy, but it is those who, raising terrorism to the rank of state policy trample underfoot the legitimate rights and interests of sovereign states and nations, propagate an ideology of national and racial hatred, aspire to escalate tension in the world and to intensify the arms race and fan up the atmosphere of war psychosis, that bear the real responsibility for unleashing terrorism throughout the world.

The world knows only too well that the U.S. Government for many years has been pursuing a policy of state terrorism with regard to numerous states, including Poland and the Libyan Jamahiriyah, applying diplomatic and political pressure and introducing economic blockades. Experience teaches us, however, that power politics cannot succeed. Nations that have chosen their own path of development are able to defend their right to a peaceful and creative existence; are able to oppose resolutely any and all aggression, economic and armed alike.

It is with admiration that we regard the resolute and determined stance of the public of the Jamahiriyah, ready to face the U.S.-Israeli aggression. The Polish people feel solidarity with the struggle of the Libyan people and condemn the anti-Libyan course of the policy pursued by the United States and Israel and the economic restrictions introduced by the U.S. Government against Libya as being against international law, and express solidarity with the actions of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah which aim to defend its own country's independence and sovereignty.

During the latest visit by General Jaruzelski, the leader of our nation, and during his talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, both sides resolutely condemned any type of economic restrictions or pressures, applied by the United States against Poland and Libya, and reasserted their right to pursue compensation accruing to them therefrom.

Today we reassert this truth with all the vigor at our disposal. We are convinced that the Libyan nation, rallied round its leader, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, will not cave in to imperialist and Zionist pressure.

POLISH-SOVIET TIES OUTLINED; GWIAZDA STATEMENT

AU150940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Report on 29th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and Statement made by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, to unidentified PAP journalist in Moscow on 8 January]

[Text] PAP -- The 29th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Moscow 8 January.

The commission assessed the state of Polish-Soviet cooperation in fundamental areas positively.

A comprehensive assessment was conducted, and it was ascertained that progress had been made in the implementation of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR Until the Year 2000" signed in 1984. Emphasis was placed on the special role accorded in the program to joint enterprises and scientific and production joint associations as new forms of economic relations creating opportunities for the intensification of mutual cooperation. The commission recommended concentrating efforts to realize concrete tasks stemming from cooperation programs, particularly those aimed at increasing specialization and cooperation, at raising production efficiency and at strengthening the material-technological base. Agreement was reached on organizational actions intended to ensure that jointly manufactured goods, especially in the engineering field, are of good quality and of a high technical standard.

The issues discussed by the commission took into account the decisions taken at the 41st extraordinary CEMA session.

Trade will occupy an important role in mutual cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union. In accordance with decisions incorporated into the framework of the coordination of both countries' socioeconomic plans for the period 1986-90, the level of trade attained during this period will have a value of R74 billion. This denotes a 35 percent increase in Soviet-Polish trade compared to the previous 5-year period. A significant part of this increase will be attributable to increased trade in machinary and equipment. It is envisaged that more complex forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, such as production specialization and cooperation, will play a greater role in trade. The role of investment outlays will also increase, among them those connected with the modernization of Polish repair shipyards and steelworks by the Soviet Union. Jointly managed and jointly financed enterprises will also be established.

In effect, trade will expand to a level that will make Poland the Soviet Union's second most important trading partner once again. In view of the level of mutual trade, in which transportation is an important factor, the commission took a number of decisions to improve transportation between the PPR and the USSR. In addition to evaluating the state of direct cooperation between enterprises and institutions in both countries, the commission also examined a plan for the further development of these contacts in 1986 and recommended appropriate actions aimed at raising their effectiveness.

A protocol was signed at end of the session along with a plan for direct cooperation between plants and scientific-technological organizations for 1986, and a series of branch agreements were concluded concerning the development of production specialization and cooperation between the PPR and the USSR in areas such as machinery for light industry and the cultivation and processing of animal feeds; machines for use in trade and the catering industry; articles of general use; the construction of machines for chemical and petrochemical industries; and the construction of heavy and transportation machinery.

The commission meeting, chaired on the Polish side by Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and on the Soviet side by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, marked the most important recent stage in the development of mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the PPR and the USSR.

Just after the commission session had ended Wladyslaw Gwiazda made the following statement to a PAP correspondent in Moscow:

The 29th meeting of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation which has just ended examined certain fundamental issues concerning mutual economic cooperation between both countries in the coming 5-year period and in the longer term.

Attention was focused particularly on work connected with the implementation of the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between Poland and the Soviet Union Until the Year 2000 adopted on 10 May 1984. It is the fundamental document outlining the course of tasks in cooperation between our countries.

The plan connected with this program contains 200 projects at the present time. I say at the present time because this number will change. As the realization of the plan progresses their number will decline but new needs will result in new economic and scientific-technological undertakings being created. These projects will concern the development of production specialization and cooperation, and investment cooperation which will include the establishment of several joint enterprises and the expansion of production in about another dozen or so enterprises with Soviet credits. Almost half the projects are designed to create modern technological processes and to lead to the construction of modern machinery and the manufacture of modern equipment.

The implementation of more than half of the 220 projects has already been agreed in the form agreements or contracts. It is believed that agreement concerning a further 60 projects will be reached in the first quarter of 1986.

The realization of some of these projects is already well advanced. I shall just mention the construction with Soviet credits of facilities for the production of high-grade steel products. Last week a workshop at the "Katowice" steelworks for heat treating rails was ready for use as well as a workshop for sheet-metal section production at the "Peace" steelworks. We played host on this occasion to Aleksey Antonov, cochairman of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

We have only reached a certain stage in Soviet participation in the modernization of our steel industry.

Cooperation in delivery vehicles design is well under way. If this project is realized our country will have an important technological role in the production of such vehicles since we envisage furnishing them with compression-ignition engines of Polish design.

Another example of an undertaking realized from that long list is cooperation in the technology of obtaining liquid fuels from coal.

The plan of tasks I have been speaking about contains a considerable number connected with scientific-technological progress.

These are only some of the topics in this field. The integrated Polish-Soviet program for scientific-technological progress signed in September 1985 fully encompasses tasks in the field of scientific-technological cooperation. The intergovernmental commission familiarized itself with and adopted decisions governing the course and principles for the implementation of this program.

The commission session took place at the end of one 5-year period and the beginning of another. This was why the commission examined the results of the coordination of socio-economic plans for the years 1986-90.

The purpose of coordinating plans, speaking in very general terms, is to take into account the development of the economies of both countries so it will be possible to make use of mutual economic development experience.

The results of plan coordination assessed during the commission session attest to a systematic increase in cooperation between the PPR and the USSR, to the rationalization of the division of labor, and to the development of production specialization and cooperation. Joint projects aimed at accelerating scientific-technological progress and the exploitation of the most recent achievements in the fields of science and technology deserve particular mention.

Trade between our two countries fixed in accordance with plan coordinations will increase dynamically over the whole 5-year period. Consequently, the place occupied by the Soviet Union in Polish trade will rise from a figure of 37 percenct in 1985 to one of 43 percent in 1990.

As part of its work the commission will regularly assess the implementation of decisions which have been adopted.

The intergovernmental commission familiarized itself with the most recent report on the subject of the development of direct forms of cooperation between Polish and Soviet enterprises and organizations.

These new forms of economic ties which were embarked upon 2 years ago contain many opportunities to intensify mutual cooperation. At present about 100 pairs of enterprises and 45 pairs of scientific-technological organizations are working together. Problems of an organizational and legal kind which emerge from the conduct of direct cooperation have already been fully regulated.

The commission recommended that enterprises and organizations engaged in direct cooperation should concentrate their efforts on the realization of substantive cooperation programs, particularly on tasks intended to enhance production cooperation and specialization, to raise production efficiency and to reduce imports from capitalist countries.

The commission also examined the state of implementation of the protocol on Polish-Soviet trade and two-way payments for 1985. Foreign trade ministries were advised to act to speed up the conclusion of contracts concerning the delivery of goods to make the implementation of the protocol for the current year more effective. During discussion of this subject much attention focussed on the quality and technical standard of delivered goods.

Of course, the commission also adopted a work schedule for the current year and agreed on an agenda and a date for the next, 30th, commission session, said W. Gwiazda.

DISEASE PREVENTION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

LD202348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] A Polish-Soviet protocol on cooperation in health protection and medicine for 1986-90 has been signed in Moscow. The agreement primarily concerns cooperation in prevention and treatment of human diseases, particularly in the circulatory system, and in the field of oncology. The cooperation will include sanitary problems, and combating infectious diseases, primarily those against which we do not have appropriate vaccines. It provides for wider cooperation in the coproduction of medicines, medical apparatus, scientific research in genetic engineering, and biotechnology. The protocol was signed by Polish and Soviet Ministers of Health Miroslaw Cybulko and Sergey Burenkov.

CHINESE ENGINEERING COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED

LD210005 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 20 -- The Main Technical Organization (NOT) and the Chinese Association for Science and Technology (CAST) signed a cooperation agreement here today. This first agreement between the two engineers' organizations paves way for a perpetual exchange of expert groups, cooperation on the international forum, and organization of various events to present technical achievements in various fields.

The range of problems to be covered by cooperation encompasses the mining techniques and technology, some branches of electronics and electro-engineering, the iron and steel industry, the power industry, the textile and sugar industries.

The agreement was signed by NOT chairman, Professor Jan Kaczmarek and CAST chairman, Professor Zhou Peiyuan who is an outstanding physicist and member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Both professors, Kaczmarek and Zhou Peiyuan, stressed that the rank given to the agreement is to be owed to the fact that it was signed shortly after the Congress of Intellectuals in Warsaw, which had devoted so much attention to the role and need for an intensification of peaceful cooperation among nations.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Jinqing participated in the ceremony.

REPORTAGE ON HORST SINDERMANN VISIT TO WARSAW

Talks With Ministers

LD221448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw 22 Jan (ADN) -- A GDR People's Chamber delegation headed by its president, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Warsaw on 22 January for an official visit to Poland. The visit takes place at the invitation of the Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski. Horst Sindermann and the members of the delegation Wilhelm Weissgaerber (Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany), Dr Witho Holland (Liberal Democratic Party of Germany), Karin Limprecht (FDJ), and Gerhard Hentze, delegation secretary, were welcomed at the airport by Roman Malinowski, Sejm Vice Marshal Jadwiga Biedrzycka, as well as other personages.

During their meeting, Horst Sindermann and Roman Malinowski emphasized that the meeting of the leading representatives of both countries, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, in December last year gave important impulses to further cooperation between the People's Chamber and Sejm. In the future, the continuous exchange of thoughts about the active work of the deputies for the construction of socialism would be a firm part of this cooperation in even stronger measures. The close, comradely contacts between young deputies, the reciprocal supply of information about the best results of the work of parliamentary committees and commissions as well as common aspects in inter-parliamentary work would be expanded. Horst Sindermann invited Marshal of the Sejm Roman Malinowski to visit the GDR.

In the early afternoon Horst Sindermann held a talk with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. Earlier, the GDR parliamentarians laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw's Victory Square.

Welcomes Soviet Peace Plan

LD222056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 22 Jan (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, President of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski welcomed in Warsaw today the latest USSR peace proposals. During a cordial meeting they stressed their implementation would make it possible for mankind to live without fear of nuclear annihilation from the start of the year 2000. This evening in the Sejm building the GDR parliamentarians had an exchange of experience with deputies of all parties and social forces represented in the supreme people's representative body of the PPR.

The partners in the talks stressed that the constant exchange of views about the activity of the deputies in socialist progress will, in the future, be an even greater part of the cooperation between the two parliaments. The close and comradely contacts between young deputies, advising each other of the best experiences in the activity of the committees and commissions and the common interests in interparliamentary work, will be expanded.

The first day of the visit ended with a reception given by Roman Malinowski for the People's Chamber delegation.

VARKONYI, ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSS BILATERAL LINKS

LD222053 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, the Hungarian foreign minister, has arrived in Poland on an official, friendly visit, on the invitation of Marian Orzechowski. Our correspondent reports:

In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building talks between the diplomatic heads of both countries were held. Next, under the chairmanship of Marian Orzechowski and Peter Varkonyi, plenary talks began. The question of bilateral relations in the light of the implementation of arrangements approved during the meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Janos Kadar was discussed. It was indicated that they aid the realization of perspective programs of both countries' development. It was stated that there is progress in the sphere of production cooperation and specialization. The significance of direct contacts between voivodships and cities, and between enterprises and production institutions was stressed.

In the afternoon, Marian Orzechowski and Peter Varkonyi signed a plan for the realization of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between governments of both states for the years 1986-1990.

This morning, Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, escorted by a guard of honor of the Polish Army, laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A message was placed on the wreath's sash: Glory to the Heroes Who Fell for Poland's Freedom. The Hungarian guest signed a commemorative visitors book.

PIRATE TELECASTERS GET SUSPENDED SENTENCES

AU221632 Paris AFP in English 1621 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 (AFP) -- A Torun court today handed down suspended prison sentences against three astronomers and an engineer convicted of involvement in pirate transmissions by the clandestine "Solidarity Television."

The case was the first of its kind.

Jan Hanasz, head of the astrophysics laboratory of the Torun National Astronomy Centre, and Leszek Zaleski and Zygmunt Turlo, researchers in the centre's laboratory, each received suspended sentences of 18 months and fines equalling 200 dollars, a Justice Ministry spokesman said.

The owner of the apartment where the three astronomers were arrested last September, Piotr Lukaszewski, received a one-year suspended sentence as an accomplice.

The prosecution had called for two and a half years imprisonment against the astronomers, accusing them of "attmepting to create a public disturbance" and "illicit possession of a radio-television transmitter," and 18 months for Mr. Lukaszewski. All four had pleaded not guilty.

Last year, the astronomers managed to beam on to Torun TV screens at newscast time an appeal signed "Torun Solidarity" for a boycott of October's legislative elections.

They were arrested a few minutes later.

GDANSK TRIO HELD FOR 'ILLEGAL UNION' ACTIONS

LD211541 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] The Gdansk Voivodship internal affairs security service detained three more persons who took part in the activity of the illegal union named "Regional Coordinating Commission." They disseminated illegal publications and prepared the transmission of antistate broadcasts over the so-called Radio Solidarity.

Transmitter equipment cassettes, including those containing a speech made by Bogdan Borusewicz, and a considerable number of illegal publications have been impounded. The prosecutor put these persons under temporary detention. Investigations continue.

UNDERGROUND PUBLISHER ON HUNGER STRIKE 101 DAYS

AU211613 Paris AFP in English 1606 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Jan 21 (AFP) -- A leading figure in one of Poland's main underground publishing groups, Czeslaw Beilecki, has been on hunger strike for 101 days, during all but five of which he has been force fed, officials said.

Mr. Bielecki, aged 38, of CDN publishers, went on hunger strike at the capital's Rakoweicka prison on October 13 for the right to see his two sons, aged seven and 10, and to receive books.

He has been force fed since October 18, a Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

Mr. Bielecki, who was arrested on April 13, has still to be tried on charges of contact with a foreign organisation acting against Polish interests. He faces between six months and five years in jail if found guilty.

PZPR COMMISSION STUDIES ROLE OF INTELLEGENTSIA

AU141440 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Czeslaw Kubasik report: "Party Activity Among Intelligentsia Circles"]

[Text] In the country's present socioeconomic situation, in the face of the challenge determining Poland's future, and in light of the sharp political struggles of 1980 and 1981 and drastic conflicts of the martial law period, what should be done to bring over to our side that part of the intelligentsia which is seeking ways of realizing its creative ambitions and satisfying its material and spiritual needs in work for itself and for the country?

At a field session in Wroclaw on 9 January, the PZPR Central Committee ideological commission attempted to answer this question, asked by one of the speakers.

The meeting was chaired by Politburo candidate member Marian Orzechowski, apart from the commission's members, party aktivs representing Wroclaw intelligentsia circles attended. On the eve of the voivodship plenum, the commission held talks, divided into four focal groups -- scientists, artists, educators, and the technical intelligentsia.

In a speech which examined the sociopolitical situation of the Wroclaw Voivodship intelligentsia and its party activity, Zdzislaw Balicki, first secretary of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, said that the intelligentsia is exceedingly skeptical right now. This should be regarded as natural, and in a certain sense even useful. Combatting this would deprive the party of that which is creative and would cut off the flow of ideas and isolate the party from the intelligentsia.

The intelligentsia understands the party and the authorities more and more and is ready to help and support them, said Eugeniusz Myszka, first secretary of the Wroclaw Technical University party committee. It is with the inspiration of college party committees that a concept for developing education among this milieu until the year 2000 has been worked out in Wroclaw and the introduction of new rules governing the powers and independence of individual cells inside colleges commenced.

It was stressed unequivocally during the discussion that the rational argumentation in current use is getting through to increasingly broader groups of educational employees and students. However, one cannot fail to notice that the ideological struggle in these milieus is still going on, even though the adversary possesses fewer and fewer supporters. There is too little emphasis on self-education concerning Marxism-Leninism, and the reading of political books is being inadequately encouraged, said Witold Skrabalak, editor in chief of KSIAZKA I WIEDZA [book and knowledge].

Speaking at the end, Politburo candidate member Marian Orzechowski said that when organizing this meeting, the commission wanted to compare party programs with their implementation and publicize good experiences in party work by individual voivodship party cells.

It is the 19th Plenum's permanent achievement that it has clearly pointed out the professional and social changes in store for the intelligentsia, M. Orzechowski said. Whether these will be converted to reality depends on the intelligentsia itself. A special role in implementing the resolutions of the 19th plenum falls to party and creative organizations of the intelligentsia. This requires greater initiative and encouragement for people from this milieu to commit themselves to reaching common objectives.

I asked Hieronism Andrzejewski, master technician in the Poznan railroad rolling stock repair plant and member of the ideological commission, about the effectiveness of this novel form of meetings for Central Committee problems commissions. He said that the intelligentsia and many other similar topics should be discussed with the relevant circles and on the basis of their concrete experience, just as has been the case today. As a worker, I value most of all those parts of the meeting which dealt with the alliance of the workers class with the peasants and intelligentsia, he said.

DEFENSE MINISTER SIWICKI ADDRESSES COMMANDERS

North-Eastern Region

AU140949 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11-12 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at 10 January Olsztyn meeting with commanders of units of North-Eastern Region]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting, F. Siwicki stressed its importance because, as practice has shown, such meetings are a useful forum for exchanging views on the main

issues of the Armed Forces'development and on effectively translating central decisions into soldiers' daily reality. He also said that such informal meetings, which are a tradition now, are a useful review of commanding cadres, which are instrumental in achieving the best training and ideological-educational results.

F. Siwicki also discussed the main problems of the international and national situation and presented the basic training, educational, organizational, and economic tasks of the Armed Forces for the immediate future, especially the need to ensure a rhythm of training and service in line with regulations, to strengthen moral-political prowess and broadly conceived discipline, and to foster socialist people-to-people relations and young soldiers' civic awareness.

F. Siwicki also discussed the views, proposals, and postulates submitted by the participants in the meeting and referred to the campaign preceding the 10th PZPR Congress, stressing the political importance of consolidating the Armed Forces' social authority.

He thanked the particpants for their effective service to date and wished them further achievements for the sake of the Armed Forces and the socialist fatherland.

Western Region

AU140947 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at a meeting with commanders of tactical units and formations of Western Region -- date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Speaking at the meeting, F. Siwicki discussed against the background of the international and domestic situation the main problem of the 1986 development of the Armed Forces, especially the training, educational, organizational, and economic tasks. He discussed the tasks laid down at the training briefing for the Armed Forces' leading cadre, tasks concerning moral-political prowess, discipline, people-to-people relations, and efforts to eliminate various negative features of military life, to promote cultural activities, and to complete investments. At the same time, he stressedthe need to maintain the rhythm of training and service in line with the regulations and pointed to the political significance of efforts to strengthen the Armed Forces' social authority in the context of the runup campaign for the 10th party congress.

GORZOW BISHOP KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

LD221534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The ordinary of the Gorzow Diocese, Bishop Dr Wilhelm Pluta, died in a car accident today.

The tragic accident ocurred at approximately 1100 today on the Swiebodzin-Krosno Odrzanskie Road. The driver of the car in which Bishop Pluta was traveling attempted to avoid [ominac] a Syrena [automobile] which had suddenly joined the traffic stream. Unfortunately, the car skidded and hit a tree.

Bishop Pluta died instantly and the driver of the car and the priest accompanying the bishop did not sustain injuries.

MINISTER PIOTROWSKI CONSIDERS FUTURE OF MINING

PM161615 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 3 Dec 1985 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power Industry, by Aleksy Kalenik]

[Text] [Kalenik] Nineteen eighty five was yet another year, the fourth in succession, of steady work done by Polish miners and of good extraction results. How do these facts stand in the context of needs of the whole national economy and the likelihood of meeting these needs?

[Piotrowski] Extraction tasks facing our coal mining industry follow from the sum total of the needs of all branches of our national economy. This year their level was set at 191.5 million metric tons of bituminous coal, this quantity having remained stable for the past 3 years. The extraction of lignite will be increased to 54 million metric tons. The tasks before the industry were dictated by the existing extraction and geological capacities, the standard of technical plants available in our collieries, manpower capacities, and the existing system of organization of our coal processing methods. Their size is also determined by the limits imposed on capital investment undertakings in the mining and power industry -- among other sectors the economy -- as a result of the economic situation in our country. At the same time we must not forget the elementary truth that coal is one of the world's wasting assets. The extraction front is already shrinking in the more easily accessible areas where coal is found nearer to the earth's surface. For example, in a dozen years or so the northern parts of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin [Gornoslaskie Zaglebie Weglowe] will see gradual closures of a number of collieries simply because coal deposits in that area are nearly exhausted.

However, despite the economic difficulties our country is experiencing, we must try to make an effort to proceed with capital investment in that part of our economy today, because without such an investment we may, tomorrow or in a few years' time, find ourselves with no coal at all to meet our national requirements. That would put a stop to our development prospects. We must also realize that it is not possible to set up a colliery or, for example, a power plant, in just a couple of years. The capital investment cycle can be 10 years long or more, and the process of reaching a colliery's planned extraction capacity is also a lengthy affair. This means that if we fail to methodically carry out capital investment work we will, in the years to come, be incapable of maintaining the extraction level required to meet the country's needs. That is why it is essential to plan ahead and set ourselves the tasks to be realized many years in advance, thinking as far as several decades ahead.

[Kalenik] Is there such long-term planning in the mining and power industry?

[Piotrowski] Yes. After many stages of work done by the government, on 21 March 1985 the Sejm discussed and adopted the fundamental directions aimed at meeting the requirements of the national economy as regards fuel and power through the year 2000. The document in question poses several very difficult problems to be solved and tasks to be carried out. These involve the balancing of the supply and demand situation concerning fuel and power in view of our limited extraction and import capacities, and the financing of the development of our fuel and power complex in view of our limited capacity for capital investment. We are also faced with the need to modernize the structure of our fuel situation.

We will remain "doomed" to relying on coal for many years to come, not only because we have it. Unlike, perhaps, any other country, the share of coal in Poland's fuel consumption is 83 percent, whereas that of liquid fuels is 10 percent and of fuel gas 7 percent -- and there is no way these proportions can be altered.

Moreover, when we consider that Poland's power industry relies on solid fuel, that is, bituminous coal and lignite, to the extent of 97 percent, we will see that this state of affairs leaves us with no chance at all of taking advantage of the international market situation. One might, for example, increase the share of fuel gas and also that of liquid fuels, but on the other hand we must remember that our possibilities are limited because of our tight balance of payments. The only alternative solution would be to develop a nuclear power industry, but here we have no chance either of obtaining any significant volume of power by, say, the year 2000, even with full implementation of the existing plans.

At the same time we are faced with the task of improving the ecological situation, particularly in the Upper Silesian coal basin, where almost 98 percent of our bituminous coal is mined, and where the worst mining damage occurs -- this being, after all, inevitable in the process of exploitation of natural resources.

[Kalenik] The number of our coal and power consumers is growing faster than the number of metric tons of coal and of kilowatts...

[Piotrowski] It is indeed and, what is worse, it grows at a rate which is not commensurate with the production results of many industries, whereas we have only as much coal at our disposal as we can manage to extract. This is a fundamental, elementary principle we must consider when we analyze our fuel and power situation, or launch any excessively power-intensive economic venture.

Neither the miners -- who have taken it upon themselves to do extra work on work-free Saturdays, when those employed in many other industries can take their rest -- nor we as managers of the industry want to obtain more coal for our own personal benefit, to get it "for ourselves."

By the virtue of the specific structure of our Polish economy coal is a resource of strategic nature for the life of the country and its people. Because we see the role played by the coal and power complex as providing the conditions and the basis for the development of other branches of our industry, we strive to ensure that the realization of our tasks progresses according to the precepts of the central plans and the budget, and to provide stable, long-term prospects as a framework for the planning operation.

In formal terms we are not, as the mining sector, even less as miners, responsible for the distribution of coal from the moment it is loaded onto coal trucks of other forms of transport, for we have no say in it. Our task is to extract the coal. Problems with irregular deliveries of coal to customers arise elsewhere and have nothing to do with the miners, who extract the coal at a consistently steady pace.

The reasons for coal shortages in certain areas of the country -- some of them real and some, it must also be said, exaggerated or plainly imaginary -- are much deeper. For years the structure of our industry has been highly power-intensive. Extraction costs are significantly lower than selling prices [sentence as published]. The state treasury consciously took upon itself the task of subsidizing our entire economy through the mining sector to guarantee stabilization of coal extraction, because without coal the whole economic mechanism of our country could not operate properly. We have recently seen evidence of this. The selling prices of this fuel, on the other hand, are so low that no one in this country bothers to save it: neither plant designers nor users -- because there are no appropriate economic mechanisms that would force them to do so.

Mainly for that reason our coal and power requirements are increasing so fast, and mainly for that reason we handle these resources so very wastefully, in an uncontrolled manner. Demand for coal continues to grow faster than coal extraction and is, naturally, the consequence of the expansion of the construction industry and the municipal construction sector (besides, a majority of buildings in both these sectors lack appropriate, effective thermal insulation), or the expanding construction of various farming and market-gardening facilities (such as greenhouses). We cannot increase our coal extraction at a moment's notice. In this situation, when 1 metric ton of coal can be obtained for Z2,400 -- that is, the equivalent of approximately 150 kg of potatoes or the price of a dozen African daisies from a flower-seller -- or when 1 metric ton of wheat grain can buy 15 metric tons of bituminous coal, obviously people will not be particularly eager to heat their homes with, say, the much more easily available firewood that is often obtainable, in the form of timber waste, from local forests, nor with peat, nor even with lignite, which we offer for sale in increasing quantities, because it would not be worth the effort. It is much easier to buy bituminous coal at black market prices, at Z5,000-6,000 or even more, since for some buyers such sums do not represent any serious expenditure.

As a result of this situation it was necessary to place an additional 2.5 million metric tons of bituminous coal on individual consumers' market in 1985. This was done mainly at the expense of our exports, even though we are in urgent need of hard currency. We could work out how many metric tons of wheat grain we could have bought had we sold precisely that much coal for U.S. dollars.

[Kalenik] What, then, are the chances that we will see the balancing of our requirements?

[Piotrowski] The resolution adopted by the Sejm last March contains the following provision: "It is no longer possible to continue the hitherto pursued economic strategy of increasing the supply of fuel and power in a step with the freely growing requirements. It will be imperative to adjust the country's social and economic development to the volume of our available fuel and power resources." The conclusion is clear: If we want to have more we must make capital investments, and make them on a large scale, and if we are not in a position to make them we must make economies and use our fuel and power resources more rationally. But all that also costs money and requires time, and above all else it requires consistency of application. In the next few years we will be unable to obtain more bituminous coal than we do now, because our collieries are already operating at the limit of their technical capacity. We are expanding our mining and power industry on the basis of lignite, but not at a rate which could satisfy existing demand. Our first results, in the form of megawatts, obtained from new capital investment projects in the nuclear power industry will not -- I have said -- be available until the end of this century and the beginning of the next one. We have no other prospects.

Thus, making economies will give us a realistic chance of balancing our requirements, and the potential here is, I am certainly not exaggerating, enormous, both in industry and on the part of individual consumers. This problem will not be solved by anyone's appeals, nor by mere good intentions. Coal and power saving must be enforced wherever sound reason and the principles of rational economy suggest that this is necessary. Profitability mechanisms operate even in countries as wealthy as, for example, Austria, or the FRG.

[Kalenik] Following our postwar record coal exports of 1984, our coal exports in 1985 declined by several million metric tons, yet coal remains our main export commodity.

[Piotrowski] This is, among other things, a consequence of our extravagance in the managing of our resources. Each ton of coal that has been unnecessarily shoved into a furnace reduces both the turnover and profit in our foreign trade. Our coal resources must therefore be managed more rationally since we cannot offer our foreign customers any alternative, sufficiently competitive industrial products.

[Kalenik] The mining and power sector has been attempting to do that through our mining equipment industry. What chances are there of selling our scientific and technical know-how and product abroad?

[Piotrowski] Mining equipment is in very great demand throughout the world, and that is why mining equipment manufacture has been increasing steadily over the past few years, despite considerable difficulties with the supply of materials and components, and the generally known factors and conditions affecting our economy. We are currently implementing a program to launch the manufacture of new types of plant and equipment adaptable to the changes in mining and geological conditions taking place in our extractive industry. This concerns, for example, equipment for working steep seams, low seams, and seams liable to strong coal bumps, and all the thickest seams, up to 4.5 meters high.

Until the year 2000 we envisage considerable further production increases, obtained mainly through higher productivity, scientific and technical progress, development of new technologies, robotization, automation, and increased organization standards in production processes.

We are working on unification of technical solutions concerning coal winning and haulage, crew transportation, and also prevention of mining hazards, the incidence of which increases in deep-level mining. This is done to increase the reliability of mining machines and equipment and, through that, improve miners' working conditions and safety. In doing it we consider the needs of our domestic extraction industry as well as our exports potential. The latter is quite considerable.

Our mining plant and machinery, together with assorted auxiliary equipment, are in demand among Eastern and Western customers alike. We can count on making sizable sales to the Soviet Union, our reliable partner of many years' standing, but we can equally expect to make sales in, say, China and also other, more distant and similarly exotic countries.

Our presence on foreign markets is a guarantee that Polish scientific and technical expertise and design ability, as well as manufacturing quality, will remain competitive. We must not waste this opportunity. We must stake on this industry and develop it for the sake of our common national interest.

[Kalenik] We note that the subject of underground coal processing, raised intermittently over the years, has recently come up again.

[Piotrowski] This is quite natural, since, as worldwide experience has shown, it is the most efficient, long-term method of using coal resources. We have at our disposal an abundance -- namely, 8 billion metric tons -- of very highly sulfurous coal, which lends itself perfectly to this processing method, deposited in the eastern part of the Upper Silesian Coal Basin. Unfortunately, coal processing is the most backward sector of our mining industry. We have equipment -- bought for hard currency and at present sitting in storage -- for installation in the experimental coal gasification plant at the Janina colliery in Libiaz. We are making efforts to ensure that we can soon start making use of it, regarding the venture as our point of departure for continuing with the development of our coal processing industry. We have to finally make a start and decide what we are going to do.

PROTEST OVER CEAUSESCU TV DOCUMENTARY

AU231109 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report]

[Text] Vienna -- In the past few days the Romanian Government has undertaken unusually sharp interventions at several Austrian agencies to prevent the broadcasting of the Vienna television service documentary entitled "Latter-Day Caesar." Experts describe the interventions as more intensive than anything ever undertaken by any other foreign country. Unofficial sources even speak of Romanian threats of putting an end to the friendly relations with Austria. The Austrian diplomats, however, refused to take any responsibility for media reports, as is done in all such cases.

Summary of Contents

AU231207 [Editorial Report] Vienna Television Service in German at 1915 GMT on 21 January carries a 55-minute documentary by Austrian television reporter Malte Olchewski, in the "Documentaries on the East" series, entitled "Latter-Day Caesar; Romania After 20 Years of Ceausescu." The documentary, which contains film material shot by an Austrian television crew in Bucharest in March and December 1985, focuses on the Ceausescu "personality cult," his penchant for grand "utopian" projects, and the effects of Romania's economic and energy crisis on everyday life.

Sequences illustrating the personality cult show the glorification of Ceausescu during his public appearances and in the press, films, poems, books, and fine arts. Also shown are evidently retouched pictures of Ceausescu that have appeared recently in the press, with the commentator pointing out the differences in proportion between the head and the body. Mentioning rumors of Ceausescu's ill health that have been circulating recently, the commentator notes that no close-up shots of Ceausescu are shown on Romanian television any longer.

Sequences illustrating Ceausescu's "megalomania" show, among other things, various ambitious investment projects, such as oil refineries, the Black Sea canal, and the Danube delta, which Ceausescu is said to intend to turn into agricultural land. Extensive footage is devoted to the current construction of the vast new government complex and the "House of the Republic" in the now-leveled Uranus district of old Bucharest, with the camera showing the current state of construction on the enormous closed-off building site. The dedication inscription in the foundation of the "House of the Republic" bearing the names of just "Nicolae Ceausescu" and "Elena Ceausescu" is also shown. The documentary contains an excerpt from a Romanian documentary film on Bucharest, in which the former Uranus district is presented as a "desolate neighborhood."

Footage illustrating Romania's economic, food, and energy crisis includes shots of a begging gypsy child, empty food counters in a store, long lines in front of food stores and a gasoline station, lack of street lighting, escalators in Bucharest that are not working, and people wearing heavy coats during a fashion show in a public hall.

The documentary also includes interviews with prominent exiled Romanians (a Radio Free Europe specialist on Romania, architect Stefan Gane, and writer Vergil Tanase) and an on-screen table listing all of Ceausescu's and his wife's relatives and their positions in Romania's power hierarchy.

SOVIET-ROMANIAN ENERGY COOPERATION TO EXPAND

LD222140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Among its trading partners the USSR is to increase cooperation with Romania most rapidly. In the next 5 years the planned growth rate of trade exchange is 70 percent, and even this could be increased. This was stated by the head of the USSR trade delegation at his press conference in Bucharest.

He said that the site of the nuclear powerplant to be constructed with Soviet help in Romania has been selected, and that preparatory work will start in 2 months' time. In the energy sector Soviet-Romanian integration is to gather momentum. In the present 5-year plan the volume of crude oil deliveries to Romania by the USSR is to increase by a factor of 2.5. The corresponding volume last year was more than 2 million metric tons.

At the press conference it was announced that the USSR could have delivered more crude oil but that there was a shortage of suitable Romanian goods for payment in exchange. They could have also delivered more electricity but the capacity of the transmission cables was too small. A new transmission cable is to be built, therefore, that will transmit electricity from the southern Ukraine to Romania and Bulgaria.

EVENTS OF VADUVA'S NORWAY VISIT DETAILED

AU222000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1919 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Oslo (AGERPRES) 22 Jan -- Invited by the minister for foreign affairs of Norway, Svenn Stray, the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Ilie Vaduva, paid an official visit to Norway over January 20-22, 1986.

During the visit, the Romanian foreign minister was received by King Olav V of Norway, by the Norwegian prime minister, Kare Willocj, and had interviews with the Storting president, Jo Benkow, and with the minister for commerce and shipping, Asbjorn Haugsvedt.

During the official talks, the Romanian and Norwegian foreign ministers examined the current stage and the development prospects of the two countries' cooperative ties and made a broad exchange of opinions on current major international issues.

Expressing satisfaction for the ascending course of Romanian-Norwegian relations, emphasis was placed on the importance of the summit talks occasioned by the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu paid to Norway, as well as on the wish to further top-level dialogue, as a decisive factor of boosting bilateral links on all planes and the two countries' cooperation in the international arena.

The ministers agreed that government and parliamentary visits as well as visits at other levels made a significant contribution to better mutual understanding.

The joint resolve was reiterated to make all efforts for a substantial growth and diversification of the structure of economic exchanges, the intensification of economic cooperation, in accordance with the two countries' economic potential. In that respect, stress was laid on the importance of implementing the projects set during the session of the Romanian-Norwegian Joint Commission on Economic Collaboration in the autumn of 1985, and of identifying further projects of joint interest.

With a view to attaining those goals, it was agreed that the two countries' governments shall encourage and support the deepening of economic collaboration both bilaterally and in third markets, in fields such as: power engineering, the chemical industry, raw materials, the cement industry, and others.

Opinions were exchanged on the international situation and concern was expressed over the tension that persists in the world, more particularly as a result of the continuation of the arms race, of the maintenance of states of conflict in various parts of the world, of the serious problems in the world economy. The two ministers agreed that to consolidate peace, all states' national independence and sovereignty should be strictly observed, just as the principles of non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force and the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigations.

The fundamental problems of the contemporary age were shown to be the cessation of the arms race, of the nuclear arms race in the first place, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, the ensurance of people's and nations' foremost right to life, freedom and peace. The need was highlighted for the Geneva Soviet-American talks to come to mutually acceptable accords as soon as possible to pave the road to a gradual elimination of nuclear stockpiles. The importance was brought to the fore of the creation of denuclearized zones in the Balkans, in northern and central Europe, as well as in other areas of the world. The necessity was underscored to reduce conventional weapons and armed forces, as well as military spending.

Sustained efforts were shown to be needed to dynamize negotiations within the disarmament committee in Geneva, the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures at Stockholm, the Vienna talks on a balanced reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe. In context, agreement was reached on the need to further the cooperation between the two countries.

The significance was emphasized of eradicating underdevelopment, bridging the gap between developed and developing countries and establishing a new international economic order.

It was pointed out that interstate litigious issues and conflicts should be settled through negotiations alone. In that framework, the imperative need was stressed to eliminate the policy of force and threat of force, of interference in the internal affairs of other countries from the international life, all while providing for a strict observance of each people's right to decide its own destiny, without any outside interference.

PRESS NOTES BULGARIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU171925 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 16 January carries on page 5 a 1,200-word article by A. Campeanu entitled "Lasting Friendship and Many-Sided Fruitful Cooperation" and ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian on 16 January carries on page 5 a 1,000-word article by Th. Serbanescu entitled "Fruitful Cooperation Under the Sign of the Traditional Romanian-Bulgarian Tie of Friendship," both dealing with the 38th anniversary of the first Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Romania and Bulgaria. Both articles stress the importance of the document signed on 16 January 1948 and Campeanu mentions the fact that "for the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples it is an important historical achievement that, by implementing the provisions included in the treaty, the Romanian and Bulgarian relations of friendship and good neighborliness, strongly stimulated by common systems, ideology, and goals, have been raised to a qualitatively higher level, and Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation has developed in the most diverse areas."

"Both articles stress the fact that cooperation between the two countries has developed during the past few years and the summit meetings between the two countries' leaders each time give new impetus to these relations." Statements of Nicolae Ceausecu and Todor Zhivkov on this issue are quoted in both papers.

Serbanescu notes that "it is well known that fruitful cooperation in the field of economy is reflected in the fact that trade almost doubled from one 5-year plan period to another, while cooperation and production-sharing are growing steadily, taking the form of joint ventures of some important industrial objectives." Both articles mention the importance of the new long-term program of economy and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries up to the year 1990 and in some fields up to the year 2000, signed in 1984.

The articles mention the two countries' cooperation in the international arena, highlighting the importance of "the call the two party and state leaders launched" regarding "the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in the Balkans" and the international response this call attracted.

Both articles conclude with assertions of the Romanian people's feelings of friendship nurtured for the Bulgarian people, Campeanu stating that "our people firmly believe that close Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation will further deepen in the mutual interest and the general cause of socialism, peace, and understanding throughout the world."

FURTHER ON ELENA CEAUSESCU BIRTHDAY HONORS

Festivity on 7 Jan

AU222116 Bucharest SCI NTEIA in Romanian 8 Jan 86 pp 1,3

["Birth Anniversary of Comrade Elena Ceausescu"]

[Text] Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Education, was honored on her birthday and in connection with her long-standing revolutionary activity at a festivity in Bucharest on 7 January.

Along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the festivity was attended by full and candidate members of the Political Executive committee of the RCP Central Committee, secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, and members of the State Council and government.

Within this framework of great celebration Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, handed Comrade Elena Ceausescu a letter from the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

This festivity was a telling proof of the great appreciation our party and people have for the long-standing activity carried out by Comrade Elena Ceausescu within the revolutionary movement and the party and state leadership to implement the policy of socialist and communist construction in our homeland, to ensure its progress, and to elevate it to higher and higher peaks of civilization and progress.

Homage was paid to the untiring activity Comrade Elena Ceausescu is dedicating with great competence and profound revolutionary spirit to drafting and implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, to our country's socioeconomic development, our people's material and cultural prosperity, and to Romania's increasingly vigorous assertion in the international arena.

The ceremony also highlighted the particular thoughts and sentiments of appreciation and esteem harbored by all working people in our homeland for Comrade Elena Ceausescu, front-ranking militant of the party and state, excellent scientist and scholar of world renown, for the devotion and dedication with which she works, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, to ensure Socialist Romania's constant progress and for the active contribution she has made and continues to make to implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and the great targets of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

This day of celebration also highlighted the dedicated work Comrade Elena Ceausescu is carrying out with noteworthy devotion and inexhaustible creative energy and initiative in the area of scientific research and the exceptionally important contribution she is making to the progress of science and education, to orienting them toward decisive directions for successfully fulfilling the overall work of socialist construction, to introducing and intensively promoting in all socioeconomic areas the most modern and valuable achievements of science and technology, and to promoting Romanian science at a national and international level. The ceremony also stressed the broad international recognition of this comprehensive activity dedicated to the well-being and happiness of the people, to linking science and education to the requirements of the society's progress, and dedicated to the cause of international peace and cooperation.

Within this framework, warm homage was paid to the activity carried out by Comrade Elena Ceasescu in the leadershipo of the party and government and in high and responsible functions entrusted to her by the party and people to promote Socialist Romania's great ideals of peace and cooperation, of peacefully resolving the complex problems confronting mankind, of achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; homage was also paid to her activity for the cause of international detente and and the peoples' independence and sovereignty. The ceremony highlighted her constant concern that the wonderful achievements of the human genius should never serve war and destruction but solely serve the fulfillment of mankind's desire to live and develop in a world of peace, cooperation, and understanding among all nations.

Voicing the sentiments of great consideration, love, and appreciation of the entire party and all our people, the comrades of the party and state leadership present at the ceremony congratulated Comrade Elena Ceausescu with particular warmth and wished her a long life, much gocd health, and work energy to crown the high mission entrusted to her by the party and people with fresh and prestigious achievements and to contribute, together with our entire party, to building the new social system, the socialist and communist civilization on Romania's soil.

Tribute in SCINTEIA

AU222301 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Jan 86 pp 1 and 3

[Article by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Romanian Trade Unions: "A High Example of Untiring Militancy for the Cause of the Party, a Life Dedicated With Devotion to the Flourishing of the Fatherland"]

[Text] We have stepped into a new year, a new 5-year plan, and a new stage in Socialist Romania's development marked by brilliant goals, the attainment of which is guaranteed by the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu; his guidelines and recommendations stimulate all consciences and shape the entire activity of the working people in the broad and complex process of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country.

Under these conditions, we celebrate today the birthday of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, brilliant RCP militant, an example of fearless revolutionary struggler for the cause of the workers class and the people, eminent scientist of worldwide fame, and a bright example of true daughter of the Romanian people.

For the self-denial and devotion with which she dedicates herself to Socialist Romania's ceaseless progress, alongside the great hero of our nation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, all our people and party respectfully pay homage to the prominent personality of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and express their sentiments of great and high regard for her untiring activity as a member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government, and chairman of the National Council of Science and Education. These days, all our people's thoughts and feelings are directed with boundless love and gratitude to her who embodies the highest virtues of the Romanian woman.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu's life, activity, and high political and moral qualities assure her an honorable place among the most outstanding personalities in the fatherland's history, among those who devoted their entire life, work energy, and creativity to the flourishing of the people and the victory of socialism on the old Romanian lands. Since early youth, the young worker Elena Petrescu (Ceausescu) has unhesitatingly chosen her road in life, a hard road of struggle -- namely, the road of a revolutionary militant, the communist road. In that period of great social unrest, the party of Communists voicing the overall sentiments and attitude of the working masses, had strongly risen against fasicsm, which threatened the freedom and independence of all peoples. Facing most serious danger and risking their lives, the Communists called on the people to resolutely struggle against attempts to turn the country fascist and for a free and dignified life. Alongside the fearless communist revolutionary Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the organizer of famous antifascist activities, one found young Elena Petrescu (Ceausescu), a devoted daughter of the workers class, from whose ranks she came and to whose victory she did not hesitate to devote her youth with revolutionary passion and enthusiasm. These years of countless privations, sacrifices, and harsh confrontations under utterly illegal circumstances, were clearly recalled by Comrade Elena Ceausescu: "I have had the great happiness of working directly alongside my comrade in life since the underground years; he has been for me a high example of courage and total devotion to the revolutionary struggle and of unswerving trust in the victory of the just cause of the workers class and of our party."

A fearless aktivist of our glorious party, Comrade Elena Ceausescu participated in the great battles waged by the broad masses of working people against the bourgeois-landlord system and against the exploitation and oppression of the working people; she was animated by the ardent desire and unflinching will to contribute with all her might to changing Romania's destiny, being firmly convinced of the correctness of the party's policy.

Quite significant is the fact that, along with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the young Elena Petrescu totally engaged herself in the great class battles that followed the revolutionary events of 1933 and actively participated in organizing the great 1 May 1939 demonstration. The chronicle of the communist and workers movement in our country contains countless telling proofs of the brave actions carried out by the young Elena Petrescu among the youth in factories and plants, whom she bravely led, thus defying the danger of reprisals. In those particular circumstances, the young communist gave proof of steadfastness, courage, and revolutionary spirit as well as of qualities of eminent militant and ardent patriotism. She continued to struggle with the same self-denial and devotion in the hard years of the war, thus proving over and over again her power of sacrifice and full trust in the full victory over fascism.

In the period of profound revolutionary changes after the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of 23 August 1944, Comrade Elena Ceausescu made a valuable contribution to our people's heroic struggle, headed by the RCP, to carry out the revolution and build socialism in our country. She was a high example of revolutionary devotion for the triumph of justice and freedom, for the cause of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and for the people's well-being and happiness.

In carrying out her important party-state tasks, Comrade Elena Ceausescu continues to act now with the same revolutionary ardour and boundless devotion as well as with self-denial and dedication. In her capacity as member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government, Elena Ceausescu makes an outstanding contribution to drafting and implementing the party's policy.

Everybody knows the role played by science in the contemporary world and in the progress of all fields of socioeconomic activity. Thanks to Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's highly competent guidance, Romanian science is strongly engaged in renewing and modernizing industry and agriculture and accentuating the intensive aspects of economic development, which are imperative requirements of the new 5-year plan. Enjoying her constant highly competent guidance and support, Romanian research is increasingly asserting itself internationally, thus contributing to enriching the wealth of human knowledge and promoting the progress of overall science. Comrade Academician Doctor Engineer Elena Ceausescu's scientific works of outstanding value and great weight make a major contribution to consolidating the prestige of Romanian science in the world. Her books were translated in many countries, as a proof of the particular interest and appreciation they enjoy among scientists.

The new changes wrought by our age in the most various fields of activity are only possible through the existence of a new man, with an advanced awareness, a man who is receptive to the latest achievements of contemporary science and technology. Therefore our party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally pay the greatest attention to molding the New Man with high political and moral qualities, a man who can complete the great work of building socialism under conditions of the more rapid progress of science and technology.

A most important role in fashioning the New Man devolves on the Romanian school, at all levels of education, which has registered a continuous and profound improvement in the years after the Ninth RCP Congress, in the spirit of the higher revolutionary concept of the party secretary general concerning the role of school and education in building the new socialist society. Comrade Elena Ceausescu has made and continues to make a most important contribution to all these achievements in the field of education. Thanks to its new organizational concept on new bases and in accordance with current and future requirements and thanks to Comrade Elena Ceausescu's laborious organizational activity, our education is now able to carry out expediently its mission of providing the country with the necessary specialized cadres, a mission which the party set for those working in this field.

In the spirit of the same concerns with man and his cultural improvement, Comrade Elena Ceausescu has devoted herself since the heroic years of the start of her revolutionary activity to promoting cultural and artistic values and stimulating all forms of influencing the people's awareness; in this respect, she carried out a broad activity particularly after the ninth party congress, something which brought her prestige and regard among scientists and scholars. A recent expression of this high appreciation was her unanimous appointment to the position of chairman of the National Council of Science and Education.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu's birthday anniversary, a beloved celebration of all our people, is a wonderful opportunity to recall the distance covered by the young communist worker, a road which illustrates most clearly the correctness of our party policy to emancipate woman and achieve full equality between men and women. The fact that Comrade Elena Ceausescu is today a member of our party-state leadership and an outstanding and active participant in drafting and implementing the party-state policy, is a vivid example of what it means to unleash woman from the chains of capitalist exploitation and to free her creative energy, power of work, and skills in leading the most complex activities in all fields of social life.

A communist militant who struggled since the underground period for justice and equality among people, for radically changing the condition of woman, and for elevating woman to a new level of dignity, Comrade Elena Ceausescu is devoting herself today, with energy and dedication, to implementing the party policy of fully asserting woman in all spheres of political and socioeconomic life, so that woman can occupy the place she deserves in our society, in accordance with her training, experience, and capacity. Proceeding from the fact that women represent more than half of the country's population, Party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has often stated that they are a real force which is called upon to participate fully in producing the material and cultural assets required by our society. If women are actively present today in all spheres of activity, this is undoubtedly due to the consistency with which the party, Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu have acted to create the best material conditions for fully asserting women's personality and real qualities as skillful builders of the new society. "The Nicolae Ceausescu Era" has also been for our country's women an era of unequaled achievements in the millenia-old history of our fatherland; it has meant their elevation to a social condition to which women in the most developed countries cannot aspire. On the basis of our country's realities, one can responsibly assert that there are few countries in the world where women enjoy as much regard as in Socialist Romania and where they have such possibilities for full participation in society's life and equitable representation at all management levels in society and all fields of activity.

Actively participating in the political and socioeconomic life of the country, fully enjoying a fertile climate for professional assertion, and involving themselves in the most diverse social activities, contemporary Romania's women are also the dignified preservers and continuers of the most beautiful traditions of the Romanian people, according to which woman is the soul and reliable pillar of the household and, above all, a mother. Our society exercises the greatest care for the woman-mother, as a spring of our nation's youth and vigor and as the educator of the young generation in the spirit of boundless love for the native land, for the party, and for the tried and wise leader Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. These days millions of women have expressed their gratitude to the party secretary general and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu for their fatherly care for our young ones. The recent measures to increase allowances and assistance for mothers with many children are yet another telling proof of our party-state's steady concern for the woman-mother. These measures are added to other benefits for families with children such as creches, kindergartens, medicare, and free education. They aim at giving women more time to enjoy the joys of motherhood. These are unequaled joys and satisfactions, and our women cannot find sufficiently expressive words to voice their feelings of gratitude and warmth for Comrade Elena Ceausescu and for the understanding and support she has granted to fulfilling the noble mission entrusted by society to woman, the mission of mother and educator of the new generation.

While emphasizing the brilliant activity untiringly and ceaselessly carried out by Comrade Elena Ceausescu in the field of domestic policy, it is only natural to also point out her vast and impressive international activity. Her presence, along with the country's president, on countless visits to a large number of countries as well as at the reception of high representatives of certain states, both at home and abroad, and her many meetings with figures of political, scientific, and cultural life have served as many opportunities to contribute to creating relations of good understanding and cooperation among peoples and promoting mankind's ideals of peace. In her capacity as chairman of the "Scientists and Peace" National Committee, Comrade Elena Ceausescu carries out a broad activity to ensure that the wonderful achievements of human genius and the intelligence and creative spirit of the world's scholars should exclusively serve the people's well-being and happiness, for this is the main mission of science, and the true satisfaction of each researcher's work is to serve the cause of peace and defend life.

Through her long revolutionary activity in the ranks of the party, Comrade Elena Ceausescu has left her mark forever in the history of the party and country. Her bright example as a communist militant whose main goal is to serve the interest of the people and the workers class, amid whom she formed herself as a young revolutionary, is regarded with high admiration and appreciation throughout the fatherland. Through her brilliant activity carried out alongside Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Republic, through her contribution to drafting and implementing party policy, through her scientific work, and through her untiring work and ceaseless efforts to attain the Romanian people's ideals of prosperity and life, Comrade Elena Ceausescu has taken her place in all our hearts and consciences as a great and bright example of communist work and life. Therefore, from all the country's cardinal points, from Maramures to the Danube and from the Prut to the Cris region, the working people -- in the specific vernacular of each region but united by the same sentiments -- extend today to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on her birthday and her long revolutionary activity, warmest and most respectful wishes for health, well-being, personal happiness, long life, power of work, and great success in her most responsible activity carried out -- along with the most beloved son of the people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- in the important functions entrusted to her by the party, for our people's progress and prosperity and for continuously increasing Romania's prestige in the world.

On this great holidy, our party and people voice their sentiments of high esteem, regard, appreciation, and love and wholeheartedly wish the much esteemed and beloved Comrade Elena Ceausescu the traditional "Many happy returns of the day!"

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

LD222018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The SFRY Presidency today held a session presided over by Vice President Sinan Hasani. They discussed reports by the Federal Executive Council on measures and actions undertaken to realize positions in the SFRY Presidency document on the socio-economic situation and the key tasks and measures of socioeconomic development. The Presidency discussed conclusions from the Federal Executive Council session convened by the SFRY Presidency on 25 November 1985, and the further measures for the financial consolidation of organizations of associated labor, banks, and other users of social assets. It was established that the Federal Executive Council took the appropriate measures and activities following that session to adopt systemic laws and documents by the end of 1985 for development and current economic policy as developed in the SFRY Presidency document. The Presidency particularly pointed out that in all environments the focus of activity should be directed toward consistent implementation of these laws and plan documents.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES HEAR FOREIGN TRADE REPORT

LD221826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia plans to double the present volume of goods with the world by the end of this decade, which would amount to around $50.4 billion. The objective of this is to balance the share of cooperation with developed Western countries and with the CEMA countries within total foreign economic relations, while the share of economic links with developing countries should increase from the present 18 percent to 25 percent. These orientations should be realized through a more intensive exports policy, a more successful participation in international markets, the transfer of modern technology, and decreased foreign debts of the country.

These are the key "points" of the strategy of regional redirection of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and foreign countries, a document prepared by the Federal Executive Council and expounded by Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic, to delegates of two committees of the SFRY Assembly: the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the Committee for Foreign Policy. Bojanic added that the state of affairs in the world economy, as well as economic conditions in this country, hindered the realization of set tasks. World trade is envisaged to grow at the rate of 4.5 percent, but this capacity will be smaller for marketing Yugoslav goods, since apart from the already existing protective measures in developed Western countries, where Yugoslavia has most debts, new such measures may be introduced.

In the discussion, delegates pointed out that clear objectives had to be accompanied by concrete measures in order to prevent orientations and aspirations remaining where they were now, only on paper. A general view is that Yugoslavia must do more in order to participate to a greater degree in the economic trends of leading economic groups in the world, particularly in their big projects such as the European technological project Eureka.

The Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Chamber, at a separate session, discussed a report on the recent visit by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic to the Soviet Union and the report submitted by Assistant Federal Secretary Milan Veres. The committee judged that this visit had been useful and successful and that it would contribute to efforts toward further development of cooperation based on the well-known principles.

PLANINC INTERVIEWED ON SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

AU192021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Dec 85- 2 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has talked to Bozo Kovac, director of BORBA work organization, and Zdravko Colic, chief and responsible editor of BORBA, about the country's socioeconomic condition and the prospects of a faster and fuller achievement of economic stabilization in future years.

We spent a great deal of time and energy in 1985 on passing new laws, system regulations, plans, and comprehensive economic policies. What have we actually got in return? This was the first question to which Milka Planinc gave an answer.

[Planinc] Talking about the next medium-term period and next year, that is, about the plan and the resolution for 1986, I think that next year will again in some ways be a kind of turning point. Many important questions regarding stabilization have been solved, some others still have not. But their application, their implementation in life, is still ahead of us. This will require hard work.

If we analyze what has been achieved, and do not separate the plan from system regulations, then we come to the possibility of completing the system in which the federation will more firmly hold all major economic levers in the macro plan. This will be achieved through the strategy which consolidates the plan; through the balance of payments and the foreign exchange system which are based on the policy of the real exchange rate; through interest rates as economic links in that plan, etc; also through the price policy which would provide the producers with their basic rights and which would make them pay more attention to the market; and through a new accounting system which would in many respects eliminate fictitious entries, etc. In connection with this, I must immediately say that the accounting system still attracts some serious professionally-founded criticisms that require the system to be further tested, expanded, and, if necessary, changed.

This plan is the federation's attempt to consolidate the strategy, on these important matters and to leave the producers to continue fighting for their position in the market, to share both the good and the bad, and to take risks. This would, understandably, create many chances and an economic necessity for their cooperation so that they can squeeze out federal, republican, provincial, and communal statism. I repeat, these are the possibilities created by the system for which some other conditions are needed, primarily the working of subjective factors starting from work organizations and all the way up to the federation.

This is where, in fact, the main difference between this medium-term plan and all previous ones lies. I remember those 14 or more priorities where everybody wanted something, while now the main priority is economic. This means investments which would bring the fastest returns, which would contribute to foreign earnings, and which would advance our technology. This is a unified criterion for everybody. Therefore, we should not invest in any specified branch of industry, but in those industries which could with relatively small outlays produce significant results. There is where the big change in relations to previous plans occurs. The stabilization program, in a particulary precise and deliberate way, starts the process of increasing the pressure through the criteria of more developed economies. Therefore, we have deliberately opted for the economy to move faster and more effectively along this road.

This kind of orientation provides the basis for a different development from the one we have had up to now. It provides the basis for strengthening the qualitative factors of economic activity; but considering the experiences of earlier years, I do not want to make any promises. This is mainly because new requirements are constantly being added every day, and because new spending requirements are being submitted, which is totally unrealistic. The Federal Executive Council is at the same time blamed for high inflation. This means that those requirements are not connected with the consequences, that those requirements are not seen to be, in fact, "pumping up" inflation. Inflation originates from these disturbances, which constantly spill over and are then reflected in a rise of prices.

[Kovac, Colic] There have been some criticisms in the SFRY Assembly that it is not clear from the resolution which means will be used and how they will be used so that the resolution could be implemented in 1986. Will you resort to administrative measures or not?

[Planinc] Through the resolution for 1985 we have agreed that expenditures, whether personal, joint, or general, even including investments, should grow at a significantly slower pace than the national product. That was our joint agreement at the federal level, which is to say an absolutely anti-inflationary program of expenditure.

However, the events that have occurred since the middle of this year have forced the Federal Executive Council to resort to some administrative measures. Therefore, I cannot promise you anything. I mention again that the resolution for next year continues to demand that expenditures grow at a slower pace than the national product.

[Kovac, Colic] The Federal Executive Council has done a great deal of work on the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks. How much of this has been accomplished so far?

[Planinc] First of all, I ought to remind you that the financial consolidation started from a totally disorderly situation in our economic relations with other countries. We have gotten these debts under control, but if the program through which the rate of borrowing is reduced to 25 percent is not implemented, and if there is no increase in hard currency exports, if there is no increase in the production of goods which would generate these exports, then the time which was "bought" through the postponement of these repayments would have been wasted and we would end up in an even worse situation. There would not be an all-around financial consolidation of our economy.

However, deep disturbances in our economy are not that easy, but rather much more difficult. The easing of the burden on the economy is often mentioned. The anti-inflation program refers to that; we worked hard on it in 1983 and last year, too, but all this together has been shown to be insufficient.

The problem is actually that the banks should help the economy, but they themselves are in a position which requires rescue -- by who else but industry. The solutions are being sought and should be sought in the whole banking system so that the economy's position could be helped, so that it could obtain funds.

We had to search for solutions so that the economy does not have to obtain so many loans, so that it does not have such a burden of interest rates, which are the burning issue. Everything possible will be done, but material possibilities are small. What else can be done but to make a plan with short-term measures?

This would, in the first instance, aim at helping the economy; it would free the potentially able work organizations or, to be more precise, the productive processes from the burden of the past. The measures would have maximum anti-inflationary effect. What we are talking about are the economy's short-term borrowing and exchange differences, especially the exchange differences in the economy, banks, and the National Bank of Yugoslavia, whose real funds coverage require new large demands from the economy. Once and for all, activities such as writing off fictitious assets, which are a part of these losses, and the rescheduling of debts, and similar actions can only partly alleviate but not solve the problem. This could help only one part of the economy to temporarily sustain the impact of the operations based on real economic criteria (which include the prices of production factors expressed in real terms such as the dinar rate of exchange, interest rates, and other things). The main direction of the rescue process must be long-term measures. The long-term settlement of rescheduled obligations spread over time should be one direction, and the implementation of financial discipline and the general normalization of monetary flows in the country, the other. If, for the first type of those once-and-for-all measures we also use a part of the primary issue of money, an inflationary effect could be avoided only if an unregulated issue of money resulting from reciprocal claims, non-payment of bills, etc, could also be avoided on the other side.

On the basis of all given system regulations, starting from accounting, banking, and other systems, we must move toward finding a solution, in other words toward the commitment that everybody pays everything that he owes to everyone else. Only then will we finally see where we are, and what condition some of our organizations, banks, etc, are in. Only then will we be able to focus on every dinar and how it was invested. I think that what we now have in our economy, that is, that we can live and produce without paying our bills, does not exist anywhere in the world (this is the case with banks, too, and not only industrial organizations).

Society should do everything possible to make the position of the economy easier so that we could then start evaluating and assessing which production programs should perhaps be changed, what should be abolished, etc.

There are rumors that this, which the Federal Executive Council is trying to establish, is a model which is destroying the economy. This is not our intention in the least. Although we may suffer from these inflationary tendencies, calculations show that in this way we will help our economy, instead of doing as we did in the past, saying, for instance, that printing money solves the problem. But all this will require a considerable amount of time until we get used to it, and some work organizations will nevertheless have to go under. This is connected with our reserve funds which will have to provide for the workers' social welfare, and for their retraining for new programs and new work organizations.

This is all aimed at lowering inflation for next year, to make it lower than it has been this year, while at the same time the most important thing is to see where its causes are and not only to look at its consequences. However, one should consider these, too. Of course, the least of our intentions is to have a "freeze" so there should not be any cause for public concern. I particularly want to emphasize this.

What is more important is the question of relations among the producers in their determination of common interests and even prices. Common interest should be registered and agreed upon; monopolies should be detected and prevented.

It is possible to do all this on the basis of the existing laws. I must say that the prospect of requested price increases in December is terrible; we would have a surge in prices. If the producers are told and guaranteed that there will not be any "freeze", which is a matter of trust, this pressure would definitely weaken.

[Kovac, Colic] How can we preserve the real value of working capital?

[Planinc] Today, generally speaking, the economy lacks its own working capital. This is in fact the main problem. One of the key measures in this program refers to the status of trade, which should be just that in the real sense of the word. In other words, it should assume its proper function, and that is to free the economy of the problem of excess inventories. The current situation is such that the economy's working capital is to a great extent buried in its inventories because every little basic organization of associated labor maintains an inventory. There are, however, some trading enterprises which -- unfortunately, there are only a few of those in Yugoslavia -- in fact provide stockpiles of production materials for our economy. They operate in a modern manner so that every producer can buy whatever he wants, when he wants it.

In industry, the funds are turned over twice a year while in trade they are turned over five or six times a year. Therefore, the essential part of the program is that this turning over should be where it belongs; it should be there where the dinar or production materials, in other words resources, can be turned over faster.

Everything we have done in the Federal Executive Council in this term of office, particularly as regards the changes in the economic system, has been directed toward making self-management an economically efficient system, but if we do not achieve that, this [presumably self-management] will only be an episode in history. This is why we must implement measures that will boost the general efficiency of the system. The cost of money is only one aspect. I am not in love with interest rates, but I am not a dogmatist either. Let someone else find a different model, but a way must be found for social funds in a decentralized system such as ours to be used everywhere in a manner which would make them multiply. If somebody has a better model than the interest rates model, I am for it. However, our problem is that up to now, through decisions being made in a thousand places, it was possible for a situation in which unearned income was being spent to be repeated over a number of years. This is the cause of our crisis. The solution, of course, does not lie in centralizing the funds or in making decisions regarding the division of social funds in one place, but, precisely because the social funds and the system of self-management need protection, the society must impose criteria for all those who manage the social funds. This is the criterion: the obligation to constantly increase and enrich our social funds. Interest rates were invented by capitalists, but if anybody has a better mode, all right. But the aim is important; it is important that the right to manage these social funds be given to those who are enlarging them and not to those who are reducing them.

[Kovac, Colic] It is obvious that most things must be connected with the political system and with the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management or with steps in that domain. How true is the assumption that the ideopolitical concord in the first 3 years of the working of this Federal Executive Council team was smaller, but that some gradual steps toward agreement now exist? Is your assessment the same?

[Planinc] I have been saying openly that in the Assembly, I think that it is a great loss that we did not immediately -- through making the stabilization program operational -- agree about a comprehensive program. But not only in the sense of measures, which is what the Federal Executive Council must do, but in the sense of everything else which will also have to be done at the federal level by the Chamber of Economy, the Socialist Alliance, and the LCY. We have lost a great deal of time on that. There were some attempts, suggestions, a discussion about that was proposed, but it was also said that everybody will have a program of his own. I am convinced that we would have achieved much more had there been a joint plan for the synchronization and coordination of the activities of all factors in our society based, or course, on their individual constitutional positions. I think we shall have to come back to this theme whether we like it or not because without this coordination it will not be possible to successfully implement the changes we have made in the system.

[Kovac, Colic] What is the role of the Chamber of Economy in that?

[Planinc] It is very great and irreplaceable. Since we changed the system of planning, the system of social control of prices, foreign exchange laws, and abolished the Interest Community of Yugoslavia for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries for a reason I find fully rational and unquestionable, then if the Chamber of Economy as an association of producers is not organized and equipped for these new tasks, it would not be worth much. Instead of organizing and equipping producers to win the ground which was taken away from the republican, provincial, and federal statism by means of systemic laws, there will be pressures for the problems to be solved through state intervention, both federal and republican.

Let me not speak of new developments in technology or new production programs. We must create a modern Chamber of Economy which would be adequate for our self-managing system and for the tasks of development; otherwise we will not have all this. [sentence as published] We are already losing pace. When we were preparing the changes of the system, we also had to prepare ourselves organizationally for their implementation. We are encountering the problem of implementing the program in its entirety, the problem of synchronization and coordination.

A sufficient amount of space was left in the systemic laws for associated work. But without economic coercion [prinuda] political action is in vain. If we had economic coercion compatible with the activity of subjective factors, associated work would finally get the chance to jump over statism's boundaries and create possibilities for the Yugoslav economy to emerge as a power which would have significant influence in the country as an economic and political factor. If that does not work, then we will have to deal with the same topic again. The next Federal Executive Council will also face the same problems.

With these systemic laws we have done a lot toward the economy not being divided into eight systems. We will continue to work to strengthen the economic stimuli and economic coercion favoring associated labor. But if the action of subjective forces is not conducted in a unified line, there will still be a wish for an order regarding who is to associate with whom to come from somebody in a commune, republic, or province. It would be a different matter if the initiative came from a factory, if it contained a clear meaning, and if it were based on income interests. I think that this theme is still topical and that we should deal with it now, before the congress.

[Kovac, Colic] You said, though conditionally, that a number of work organizations will nevertheless fail. We know that the number is neither essential nor precise, but it concerns people, it concerns machines, and above all the people from sociopolitical communities are afraid of additional unemployment. There is therefore a danger that an attempt may be made again which would deprive this self-managing model of economic space, and prevent it from existing.

[Planinc] There is no doubt that such danger exists. The entire program is not completed. It is not our aim to have workers left in the streets, nor to have machines remain unused, but to have workers and machines produce what creates income and constantly increases it. One should change the professional and managing teams to get proper production programs, and of course the distinction between workers and idlers should be sharpened. One should also make possible greater differences according to one's contribution to the results of work.

[Kovac, Colic] Who will do this? Who will carry out this tremendous work concerning the financial consolidation of the economy and the banks?

[Planinc] Well, the Federal Executive Council certainly cannot do it all. Right now we are preparing this plan of activities. I think that the process should run so the federation will do its best to ease the burden on the economy; the republics and provinces and communes should do likewise; and the work organizations should have the main say in this and should not, as until now, expect measures from above or from outside.

The workers-producers also must do their calculations again, and must have the right to speak up and to say, for instance: We cannot do more than ensure the bare personal income; the commune or the republic, or the associated labor chamber should calculate and estimate how long it can tolerate somebody using social resources in a way that does not ensure even simple social reproduction. Surely the social community will not rest content when, for instance, producers work with modern machines in which huge social funds have been invested, but they cannot make their contributions either for education, or for science, or for national defense and other purposes. And vice versa, if the assets have been written off, it a commune's estimates show that it is better that 30 people should work there for bare personal incomes and for pension insurance, the situation can be tolerated for a longer time, of course under the condition that others can bear the higher contributions which they must pay. This is to say that such redistribution is possible, but one must know the rule, one must know who, and in what way, will cover that which in some work organizations or at a certain time appears as a loss in terms of the general rule that the overall social resources must constantly increase and be enriched. If this does not happen, society inevitably falls into crisis.

[Kovac, Colic] Only recently you spoke out in public about the resistance to the economic stabilization program. You remember how the preparation of the foreign exchange laws ran. The developed regions were a kind of a brake. Now the situation is reversed. In connection with the plan, the voice of the economically underdeveloped region is heard most. How is one to explain this? Will we really begin identifying the protagonists of these resistances, or is this impossible?

[Planinc] This is a conflict of real interests. One should not expect that there will be no different interests in the federation. The essential thing is that the solutions which will be reached will make it possible for all to advance more rapidly together.

In the contrary case, constant pressures of requests for greater rights in distribution pull us all together to the bottom, into a situation without a way out. It is obvious that some people have not yet realized that we must restructure the economy, for without it there can be no turn for the better. Measures cannot create money; they can encourage better work and more economical work, but one should prevent the measures from creating "false" papers and inflation. We can advance only by better work and by encouraging those who in this respect progress faster and more successfully.

[Kovac, Colic] During the adoption of economic policy measures, the delegate assemblies most frequently insist on milder measures in favor of economically underdeveloped regions. What is the purpose of these double solutions?

[Planinc] This problem exists and we constantly face it. Whatever we may adopt as a systemic solution, the demand is constantly made that the economically underdeveloped regions should receive special treatment. This happened when the dinar exchange differences were discussed, and it will happen again in connection with the program of financial consolidation of the economy. The underdeveloped regions must have, and do have, special treatment in our community through the stimulation of accelerated development by means of the fund for accelerated development of economically underdeveloped republics, especially the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

However, when it is a matter of a solution concerning the system, we must adopt the same principle toward all the work organizations in Yugoslavia. If a modern factory stands, for instance, in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, it must work as successfully as the one in the SR of Slovenia. Otherwise the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will lag constantly, and we will lag with it. Or now, with the financial consolidation: If it is a matter of working capital, it must reach the work organization that needs it and not a republic or province which would then distribute it according to the old logic of patching and supporting everything that exists. I am saying this openly, for there will be no solution if the republics and provinces adopt special systems and criteria. The consolidation program must reach the address of a specific work organization which is able to supply the market but perhaps lacks working capital, or its debt repayment whould be extended, or something similar should be done. The Federal Executive Council will persist in this attitude. It is natural that most intervention funds, even according to this criterion, will flow to economically less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, because the problems there are most numerous, but it is not all the same which criterion will apply and to whose address the funds will flow.

[Kovac, Colic] What are your forecasts? What will 1986 bring economically?

[Planinc] I am not one of those who make unrealistic promises. When we add it all up -- both the internal and the external difficulties -- I would be very happy if production in the next medium-term period would grow as planned, at about 4 percent. I do not think that this is unrealistic. If we succeed in carrying our a financial consolidation of the potentially able work organizations and begin implementing significant structural changes in the direction of creating a more modern economy according to world criteria, and these changes will be a result of real efforts by economic subjects under the new system conditions, we have the chance of realizing in the coming 5-year period what could be called a qualitative turn. This is our chance and challenge, so that after a slowdown and a crisis, self-management may again push forward and reach further.

This indeed is a challenge worth our greatest efforts and deprivations, for we have approached the dangerous limit at which self-management begins to lose its attraction both for the outside world and for our people. However, self-management is, objectively speaking, the historical system of the future and the prospect opened up for the people. We bear great responsibility for persisting.

It is realistic to expect that the coming year will be somewhat like 1985 in its effects, and let us be content, considering the circumstances. It may be even better, under the condition that the processes about which we have spoken begin developing more rapidly and without hindrance.

ORGANIZATION, ROLE OF SERBIAN LC DISCUSSED

AU221750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Bosko Krunic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina, spoke about the topical precongress subjects at the 12th gathering of the educational workers of Vojvodina which opened in Novi Sad today. Our correspondent Nikola Bulatovic has selected a portion from the lengthy speech by Bosko Krunic on the relations between the republic and the province, and the proposed changes in the LCY Statute which are to be submitted to a public discussion.

In a lengthy speech on current precongress subjects, Bosko Krunic, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, referred to the unresolved problems between the republic and the province, and said in this connection that the drafting of a document on their long-term solution is near completion. This is after all an obligation which emanates from the positions of the LCY Presidium and Central Committee. He assessed that many problems have been resolved and that full responsibility in this work may be further expected.

As regards the definition of the LC of Serbia's organization, Bosko Krunic first recalled the earlier definition confirmed since the 9th congress and set down by the LCY Statute at the 11th and 12th congresses. This definition rests on the position that the LC of Serbia is a unified whole in the organizational, ideopolitical, and action aspects. However, discussions arose in connection with the ideopolitical foundations for amendments to the Statute of the LC of Serbia, and a proposal was broached at the session of the central committee of the LCY of Serbia to define the LC of Serbia as a unified organization, just as the LCY is a unified organization.

The members of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia from Vojvodina and Kosovo had a different opinion, and at that session did not accept the explanation that the Statute should be amended because the LC of Serbia is a composite organization. Of course, Krunic said, there were also other reasons.

Having pointed out the position of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Vojvodina to the effect that only the LCY should be defined as a unified organization, Krunic recalled the proposal by the LCY Central Committee Commission for Organizational and Statute Questions, and the joint proposal by a working group of representatives of the LC of Serbia and of the province.

[Begin Krunic recording] However, the LCY Presidium proposed a modified text which says that the Leagues of Communists of the republics and provinces and independent [samostalan] and unified [jedinstven] organizations of their members and of the organizations of these members as parts of the unified LCY.

It is further said that all this is of course directly connected with the question of ensuring and struggling for unity in the implemantation of the positions and policy of the LCY as a whole, and so forth. What the Presidium proposed yesterday is (?far-reaching), it is some kind of institution, and it is something different from what was the subject of the dispute. I wish to point this out. [end recording]

Concluding this part of his speech, Krunic said that the LCY Central Committee has to express its view on the whole matter of Statute amendments, and he warned that speculation would be very harmful and dangerous, for both a public discussion and explanations of these proposals are still ahead of us.

MIKULIC STRESSES YOUTH ROLE IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS

LD221628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1528 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 22 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav prime minister designate, Branko Mikulic, told a session of the presidency of the country's youth league yesterday that young Yugoslavs would play a major part in the removal of all obstacles to the development of self-management and the economy as a whole on the basis of real economic criteria.

A day before Mikulic had been authorised by the collective state Presidency to launch consultations on the composition of the new government, to be named on May 15. Mikulic told the session that Yugoslavia would need to employ both economic incentives and economic coercion to raise productivity. A coercive economic policy package will be employed to achieve this whenever economic incentives fail to produce the desired effect, Mikulic said.

Mikulic said that Yugoslavia would continue to need additional accumulation from abroad. "We shall continue to cooperate with international financial organisations, but this will of course be in keeping with our policy and interests. The important thing is to encourage joint investments with foreign partners as a source of additional accumulation", Mikulic said.

"The young generations must be committed to reaching the country's economic development targets and mastering modern labour organisation methods, for they are about the enter the 21th century and must think along these lines. In this way they will be able to change their position in the political system", Mikulic said.

DIZDAREVIC ENDS FRG VISIT; TALKS ASSESSED

LD211755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the FRG are completely in agreement about the assessment that their relations are well developed and that their cooperation is very extensive. However, there is still room for further development and a need for efforts to eliminate everything which our burdens relations and cooperation.

This is, according to the assessment made by both sides, the most important conclusion which characterizes the working visit to Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs and the talks with his hosts in Bonn.

Today Dizdarevic ended talks with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. He then met Bangemann, minister for economics, and after that was received by President Weizsacker. He will also hold talks with Schauble, minister in the federal government, and will meet Chancellor Kohl.

All these talks, according to the judgment by both sides, have been constructive and fruitful. Dizdarevic's visit is certainly a major contribution to efforts toward a speedier development of cooperation and eliminating remaining obstacles. In the talks there have been differences in views, both with respect to some bilateral problems as well as some international questions. These differences are well known and both sides respect them and work so that the differences burden general relations as little as possible.

In all talks the focus was on bilateral relations; most attention was given to economic cooperation. This is understandable since the FRG is the most important "convertible currency partner" of Yugoslavia.

Dizdarevic is reported to have presented his Bonn collocutors with the Yugoslav view that the problem of trade deficits (only 57 percent of our imports are covered by exports) should not be solved by limiting our imports, but by a greater expansion of exports. For this, it is necessary to eliminate protective measures in the EEC, the organization to which West Germany belongs. The hosts are reported to have expressed readiness to support Yugoslav efforts. They also support our efforts and proposals for refinancing debts over a period of several years.

Both sides stressed that in economic relations it should be necessary to aspire toward the so-called higher forms of cooperation such as industrial cooperation and joint investments. Since the law on foreign investments and other related regulations in Yugoslavia were changed, there have been better opportunities for this.

In the talks with Dizdarevic, President Weizsacker spoke highly of Yugoslavs who work in the FRG and of their contribution to the West German economy, at the same time paying them great tribute for their connection with their home country.

Dizdarevic, however, stressed that Yugoslavia is not indifferent to the status and living problems of Yugoslav citizens here, nor toward the problem of their reintegration on returning home. Negotiations about a joint fund for reintegration have not achieved any progress. To a great extent this is because Bonn offers to participate in the fund with too little, and still insists that this fund should be used only in small-scale economy -- that is, only in the private sector -- though over 70 percent of workers who return to Yugoslavia find employment in the social sector.

In connection with the international stuation, both sides welcomed the positive impulses from the Geneva Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. Particular stress was laid on the significance of the role which should be and must be played by Europe in the process of detente.

Dizdarevic particularly pointed out the necessity to eliminate the obstacles to North-South dialogue and solve the problem of developing countries' debts. On this he has held a cordial and friendly conversation with Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary group.

Dizdarevic stressed the important role played by nonaligned countries in solving all problems of peace, security, disarmament, and development. His hosts accepted this assessment, paying particular tribute to Yugoslavia as a "stabilizing factor in Europe and the world." Genscher said that Bonn "supported true non-alignment."

Reference was also made to hotbeds of crisis, particularly in the Middle East and in the Mediterranean. Dizdarevic stressed the Yugoslav view that the PLO was the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, who had the right to self-determination and state.

The two sides stressed the necessity to fight against terrorism and expressed readiness to cooperate in this. They also pointed out the need to eliminate the causes of terrorism.

Departure From Bonn

LD230009 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Excerpt] Mutual desire for further widening of Yugoslav-West German relations -- this is, as our correspondent from Bonn Branko Karajkovic reports, the main conclusion of the meetings which Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic has had as part of his just-finished working visit to the FRG.

[Karajkovic] With meetings and talks with the highest-ranking personalities of the FRG, including President Reichard von Weizsacker, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic this evening ended his 2-day working visit and left Bonn.

FRG Reportage

For Hamburg DPA coverage of the 2-day visit by Foreign Minister Raif Dizdarevic to the FRG, including his meetings with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 22 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

USSR ENVOY HANDS GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO PLANINC

AU211921 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Soviet Ambassador Nikolay Rodionov in Belgrade. He handed Milka Planinc a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as the text of his statement pertaining to the elimination of nuclear arms by the end of the century